



# NEWS IN SUMMARY 'Mountain' of railway arrears

If the Government approved electrification now the railways might not be able to implement it, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said yesterday (Michael Bailey). That was because the railways were facing a mountain of arrears in necessary expenditure. Addressing a rally of rail pensioners at Euston, Sir Peter declared that present railway policies could be regretted in the longer term. British Rail had hit all its targets in the past five years but "we can meet our financial targets and still fail the future".

His warning was echoed by Sir Henry Johnson, a former railway chairman, he said that with the most cost-effective railway in Europe Britain was failing to apply consistent policies and investment. The public were getting angry and railways were being blamed.

Appealing to the Government to help the railways after the recent "shattering setback", the chairman of the pensioners, Mr Frank Hick, a former railway operator, said: "We have watched with great sadness the current dispute and tearing apart of our railway inheritance."

## MPs to protest against Reagan

A group of Labour MPs yesterday announced plans to dub President Reagan "an enemy of peace" during his visit to Britain in June. They have formed a Reagan Reception Committee, already backed by Mr Wedgwood Benn and more than 30 other Labour MPs, to organize protests during his visit.

MPs are expected to join pickets against the President at Heathrow, Windsor Castle and the United States Embassy.

When he is received by both Houses of Parliament on June 3, the "reception committee" plans an alternative meeting in Parliament's grand committee room.

Mr Ernest Roberts, the committee chairman, said in London the group did not regard the American people as an enemy, but that Mr Reagan was "an enemy of peace". His mission to the Falklands initiative was to avoid a war in his own backyard, Mr Roberts, MP for Hackney, North, and Stoke Newington, said.

## Benefit cut for school-leavers

Up to 350,000 families will lose child benefit this summer under new regulations affecting school-leavers. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that child benefit will be withdrawn for any school-leaver getting either a place on a Youth Opportunities Programme or a full-time job during school holiday periods (Pat Healey writes).

In a written answer yesterday Mr Fowler said it was difficult to justify continuing payment of child benefit for young people who got full-time work during the holidays.

## Hugh Jones is incurable.

He's planning his autobiography.

Hugh Jones was married and successful in his career as a sales representative when he contracted multiple sclerosis. The symptoms took some time to develop, but now he is one of our patients, confined to a wheelchair. His mind, though, is as keen and active as ever—he studies with the Open University, writes poetry and is planning an autobiography which he hopes will encourage other sufferers from multiple sclerosis.

We have over 270 incurable patients to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them. Skilled care can help them surmount their disabilities as much as possible, and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate. Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.



## He's planning his autobiography.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL & HOME FOR INCURABLES, (Putney and Brighton), Dept. T2, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Air Commodore D. F. Risson, OBE, DFC, AFC.

# Power engineers dash hopes for strike pact

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Prospects of the present Government negotiating a no-strike agreement with the bigger public sector groups were extinguished yesterday when delegates of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, whose 38,000 members control supplies to the National Grid, voted overwhelmingly "not to enter into any agreement with the employing boards that removes the right to strike".

The move came as the union's conference in York was told by Mr John Lyons, the general secretary, that industrial action was "very possibly unavoidable" if the Electricity Council failed to maintain pay differentials enjoyed by engineers and managers over the industry's 90,000 manual workers.

The power engineers' association, one of the most powerful and moderate of TUC-affiliated unions, is thought to have been almost the only one to take up informally the idea of a no-strike deal when it was floated by the Opposition during the 1978 to 1979 "winter of discontent".

Only a few hands were raised yesterday against to call to oppose such a pact, proposed by Mr Tony Aldous, of the union's headquarters branch. Mr Aldous said it would be wrong for the union "to sell the right to strike for 30 pieces of silver".

Backing the anti-pact motion, Mr Lyons said: "We have never set out to hold the country to ransom over greedy pay claims. However, when you see how the employers behave when you have the right to strike, how do you imagine they would carry on if you were without it?"

No legal arrangement

could embody a no-strike provision at the same time as protecting the earnings of the union's members, he said.

Mr Aldous told delegates that while the Conservatives had not since assuming office come up with any firm proposals for a no-strike pact he believed they might do so in the next year or so in an attempt to buy popularity before a general election.

Opposing the motion, Mr Peter Randall, from Reading, said that the strike weapon had come to be seen as a "sort of trade union virility symbol", and added: "Are we ever likely to use it, and if we do will it be effective?"

Mr Lyons's warning that industrial action was possible in the near future came during a debate about the Electricity Council's two-month delay in making a pay offer to engineers and managers, who earn between £5,635 and £23,150 per year. The association fears that differences over manual workers will be eroded to maintain the gap between the top of their pay scale and the £23,500 earned by the lowest-paid area board members.

Mr Lyons said that engineers and managers were meeting "the meat in the sandwich" between board members and manual workers.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, who cancelled a visit to York because of yesterday's emergency cabinet meeting, certainly has been a rough ride from delegates angry about the dismissal of Mr Glyn England, chairman of the Central Electricity Generation Board, and about the Government's plan to cut part of the electricity supply industry.

## Firm seeks to regain factory

By Clifford Webb

Massey Ferguson will apply to the High Court today for an order to regain possession of its Coventry tractor plant from striking pickets who have barricaded themselves inside and refused to admit management and staff for the past week.

Summons were served on shop stewards and members of the strike committee at the factory gates yesterday. A company representative also announced through a loud hailer that application was being made to a judge in chambers today under Order 113 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. That deals with the recovery of premises from squatters. None of the unions involved is likely to contest the company's action.

It will be the third time in seven years that the Canadian-owned company has had to go to court to recover Europe's biggest tractor plant from worker occupation. In 1975 the management were shut out for six weeks before the strikers were ejected.

## Mine strike threat to save pit

By Paul Routledge

Industrial action that could spread throughout the mining industry is being planned over the fate of a single pit in the militant Kent coalfield.

Area leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers have drawn up plans for an immediate 24-hour strike if the National Coal Board does not approve a £3m development scheme to keep open Snowdown colliery.

Snowdown, which employs 850 men producing 300,000 tonnes a year of valuable coking coal, was one of 23 pits scheduled for closure under the coal board's accelerated shutdown programme that was abandoned a year ago in the face of a national strike threat.

Coal board mining engineers agreed then to investigate possible reserves below the existing seam, which is nearing exhaustion, and they have discovered a rich measure ranging from 5ft to 8ft in thickness, just 40yds farther down.

An application to go into those reserves will be considered on April 22, and the miners hope that the development scheme will be approved. If it is not, and the pit is put back on the closure list, Kent areas must stop for an undisclosed date to attend "action meetings" at which proposals to extend the stoppage will be discussed, and almost certainly approved.

Mr Jack Collins, secretary of the Kent area, made clear yesterday that an extended stoppage in the coalfield would be spread rapidly to other areas through flying pickets.

Kent miners will also seek the backing of the union's national executive under its new president, Mr Arthur Scargill, who was elected on a "no pit closure for economic reasons" ticket. Miner's sponsored MPs would also be asked to give the support.

The miners of Kent are the first to attempt to halt the coal board's closure programme at local level.

## Reporter at war HQ protest cleared

From Our Correspondent, Stockport

A young woman press reporter who watched as peace demonstrators made a late night raid on a nuclear war bunker, was cleared of criminal involvement with them at Stockport Magistrates' Court yesterday. Miss Rhys Vaughan, her solicitor, said it was an important case of press freedom. "Her purpose was to report and observe; she was just doing her job", he said.

Miss Elizabeth McCallum, aged 24 of Egerton Road, Manchester, chief reporter of the *Withington Reporter* in Manchester, denied damaging an eight ft wire fence as a wartime headquarters belonging to Greater Manchester Council at Mill Lane, Cheshire, Stockport, last December. The damage was estimated at £188.

Mr Roger Newsome, for the prosecution, said that perimeter fencing was cut and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament symbol and the words: "They will be safe — you will be dead" were sprayed in paint on the wall of the bunker.

Four demonstrators had previously appeared, pleaded guilty and been fined £100 each at an earlier hearing.

Mr Newsome said Miss McCallum knew beforehand that damage was going to be committed, she travelled to the scene of the crime with one of the previous defendants and was present while the damage was done. In her handbag, later found in a demonstrator's car, was a typewritten draft "news bulletin" of what was about to happen.

Mr Vaughan said: "The prosecution have tried, in my submission vainly to establish that this young woman was a participant in the damage. They seek to say the fact that she went there in the car with someone involved and that she had met them in a pub is evidence of intent and participation. And it is not evidence of either."

## Reporter at war HQ protest cleared

From Our Correspondent, Stockport

"The report, she was preparing for the press; she was there to do a job as a reporter. It's a very important case not only for this woman, but for the general principles concerning the freedom of the press."

"The prosecution are trying to say she can't do her job as a reporter. A reporter, who goes to the scene of a crime, albeit knowing it was going to be committed, stands and observes it being committed and does a draft report on those facts — is that an offence?"

Many reporters are present and are tipped off beforehand that a potentially illegal act is going to be committed. We are concerned with the basic principles of press freedom. The public have the right to accurate information and fair comment. She was reporting the event as accurately as she could. She was exercising her right to do that in a democratic society."



Mr and Mrs Duncan: 'It's a dream coming true and worth every penny'

## Third time lucky for test-tube mother

It could be third time lucky for the wife of a Coventry schoolmaster who is expecting test tube twins. For Mrs Satwinder Duncan, aged 24, whose husband Mr Carlton Duncan, is the deputy head of Sidney Stringer Community College in Coventry, was unsuccessful with two previous attempts at the Cambridgeshire clinic of Mr Patrick Steptoe, pioneer of the test-tube baby technique.

Now a hospital scan has confirmed that Mrs Duncan, married for five years, will give birth to twins early in September. She said yesterday: "It's delightful news and a dream coming true. I will have three."

The couple, who live in Aldbury Rise, Coventry, recently adopted a boy aged three. Mr Duncan said: "The first two implants cost £1,600 each and the final one £1,800. But it is well worth every penny."

Later this month he takes over as headmaster of a 1,000 pupil school in Bradford.

The Steptoe clinic is maintaining its usual confidentiality by refusing to discuss whether there are any other test-tube twins on the way in Britain.

Only a small proportion of the attempts to implant a fertilized ovum in the uterus are successful. (Our Medical Correspondent writes). In order to increase the likelihood of success some gynaecologists are now using more than one ovum at a time. This will result in a higher than normal incidence of twinning. More than one attempt can be made at implantation but each requires the patient to be admitted to hospital for several days for laparoscopy and other checks. As the cost on each occasion in the private sector, is about £2,000 financial rather than medical considerations are likely to be the prohibitive factor.

## Labour group praise for TUC Europe view

By George Clark

The prospects of Labour's policy on withdrawal from the European Community being influenced by the more realistic attitude now being adopted by the TUC general council are discussed in a pamphlet, *Labour Prejudices and Reality*, published yesterday by the Labour Movement for Europe.

Mr Denis Howell, MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, and Labour's frontbench spokesman on the environment and sport, says in a preface that as the research departments of the party and of the TUC begin to assemble the facts, a disturbing difference of approach is found.

"Labour gives the impression of rushing in with every intention of justifying the decisions already taken," he writes. "Fortunately, the TUC seems to be asking all the right questions about options and alternatives, so essential if we are to state with clarity and conviction the means by which British jobs can be maintained and British prosperity assured after we have left the EEC."

The pamphlet argues that withdrawal could push unemployment up to five million, due to a loss of export trade and of investments, and disagrees with the claim by Labour opponents of the EEC that Labour must take Britain out of the Community if it is to pursue the alternative economic strategy "land" the pamphlet states.

"The TUC is more realistic, noting that the disparity between Community prices and world prices is not as great as it once was; and pointing out that there would be substantial difficulties in returning to the position where Britain enjoyed relatively cheap supplies of food from the Commonwealth."

(*Labour Prejudices and Reality* is published by the Labour Movement for Europe, 1, Whitehall Place, London, SW1, 50p.)

## Co-op faces boycott for hunting ban

By Hugh Clayton

The British Shooting Sports Council decided yesterday to boycott all shops, bank branches and other trade outlets in the Co-operative movement. Voting at the closed meeting in Westminster, London, was unanimous.

The boycott was designed as a gesture of support to hunters which face growing pressure from their opponents. Mr John Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough and chairman of the council, believes that all rural sports that involve killing are at risk.

The National Rifle Association was the only one of the 11 member organizations of the council not to attend yesterday's meeting. The others all supported Mr Farr's emergency motion calling for a ban.

The boycott was aimed at the Co-operative movement because of a ban on hunting which will be imposed in June on the 30,000 acres of land owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society. A spokesman at the headquarters of the society in Manchester said that the boycott would be misguided because the Co-operative Bank and the 170 retail societies which owned all of the movement's shops were independent of the wholesale society. Some of the retail societies owned rural land which would not be affected by the hunting ban to be imposed by the wholesale society.

The wholesale society had received letters from supporters of the hunting ban who said that they would increase their custom at Co-operative shops, the spokesman said. The ban does not apply to shooting rights on Co-op farmland.

The decision to mount a boycott indicated a growing fear among supporters of rural sports that they have failed to meet the challenge posed by organizations like the League Against Cruel Sports. The league has campaigned successfully for a ban on hunting on land owned by Berkshire County Council and failed narrowly last week to win a ban in the heartland of foxhunting in Leicestershire.

## Challenge of SDP in local polls

By Richard Evans and David Walker

Two-thirds of the 2,300 SDP candidates fighting next month's local government elections have never contested an election before, it was disclosed yesterday.

With the Liberals providing a similar number of candidates, the two-party Alliance is fighting nearly all the town hall seats which will be decided by voters on May 6.

Mr John Cartwright, SDP MP for Greenwich, Woolwich, East, party spokesman on local government, said at the start of the party's first large-scale electoral campaign yesterday that many of the SDP candidates with little political experience "were diving in the deep end".

"These elections will be a major test for our organization because we cannot concentrate in the same way as we can for parliamentary by-elections. Many of our candidates have never fought anything before. Many of our agents have never been agents in an election, so everybody is learning."

"It is very much a dress rehearsal for us. It is experience which we very much need in terms of the coming general election. We regard it as a searching test of our organization," he said.

The SDP has held training sessions attended by about 1,000 candidates and agents. Mr Cartwright said he was disappointed that only 15 per cent of the SDP candidates were women, but was encouraged by the number of people from ethnic minorities contesting seats for the party.

Social Democrats have agreed a joint policy with their Liberal partners in many areas and their slogan for the campaign is, care about people, care about costs.

"We want to try to give local government back to the people; to make it more severe, more caring, and to bring it closer in touch with the people it is there to serve, while at the same time trying to deliver services in as efficient and low cost way as we can."

"That means challenging everything that has been done in local government. The fact that so many of our candidates are new to local government is a plus factor. They will go in questioning and challenging everything and trying to find better and cheaper ways of providing services," Mr Cartwright said.

The SDP wants to restore public confidence in local government which, it says, has been undermined by the attitudes and policy of central government as well as the actions of extreme Labour councils.

## Schools peace

A teachers' dispute that had lasted for six weeks in the London borough of Barking disrupting the education of thousands of children, was settled yesterday. Schools will be back to normal when the summer term begins on April 19 after an agreement between the National Union of Teachers and the Labour-controlled authority which agreed to restore 100 of 153 teaching posts due to be axed.

## 'Disastrous' to reduce junior doctors' posts

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A reorganization of the health service so that all patients were looked after by consultants and there were fewer junior hospital doctors, would be as disastrous for the services as the last reorganization in 1974, the Royal College of Physicians said yesterday.

The number of hospital consultants should be increased but not at the expense of junior doctor posts, as the Government was planning, a report from the college said.

Government plans to cut junior hospital doctors, if implemented, would mean that family doctors, who have to work for a period in hospitals before becoming general practitioners, would not be properly trained in children's medicine because there would not be the training posts available.

With fewer junior staff, consultants would also have to endure more definitely the restrictions on personal life that juniors accepted for a limited period in order to become fully trained and experienced.

The college was replying to the Short report, produced by the parliamentary services select committee, which recommended doubling the number of hospital consultants and an immediate freeze on some junior doctor posts, when vacated, the report said.

Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College, predicted yesterday that the Government, which has accepted the Short report, would implement only those parts which would save money. The result would be fewer junior doctors but no more consultants.

Senior house officer posts in hospitals had been frozen yet the recommendation of hospital managers and advisory Panel that the number of consultants should grow in 1982/83 by 118 has been cut to 10-15 posts by the health authorities and the Department of Health and Social Security.

Sir Douglas said that the college was critical of the "simplistic" view that junior posts could be frozen and converted into senior posts. There had to be sufficient juniors to filter into the senior posts, he said.

## Pensioners' benefit risk

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Pensioners are most likely to be forced into hardship by the new rules disqualifying anyone from receiving supplementary benefit if they have more than £2,000 in capital. That was disclosed yesterday in the report of the Supplementary Benefit Policy Inspectorate on the effects of the new rule.

Six of every 10 people who had their benefit stopped under the new rule were pensioners who lost between £1 and over £30 a week in benefit. The typical pensioner cut off from benefit by the new rule was aged over 70, female and living alone.

## Democrats ballot on election method

By George Clark

Ballot papers will be circulated today to the 78,000 members of the Social Democratic Party to collect their views on the method of electing the party leader, on the representation of women on the council of the party, and for the ratification of the draft party constitution.

There is an extra ballot paper seeking approval for bringing forward the date of electing the leader from November to June, 1982.

Members are asked to choose between three methods of electing the leader: 1. If there is more than one nomination, the leader should be elected by postal ballot of all members and there should be a mandatory review of the system in three years; 2. The election should be by ballot of the SDP members of Parliament; 3. The leader should be elected in the case of any election before the next general election, by postal ballot of all members of the SDP, but after the general election it should be by ballot of the SDP MPs.

The area parties sponsoring the options give a summary of their reasons. The Newcastle upon Tyne party, putting forward the first option, says: "The leader will set the direction, style and public image of our party. He or she must have the widest appeal to the party and the country. We believe that 78,000 members are better judges of that than an electoral college of MPs."

The Hounslow party, proposing the second method, says: "The SDP wants to strengthen Parliament. It will not do so by taking the choice of its parliamentary leader out of the hands of members of Parliament." To suggest that the leader, and possible Prime Minister, should be chosen for the SDP more caring, and to bring it closer in touch with the people it is there to serve, while at the same time trying to deliver services in as efficient and low cost way as we can.

"That means challenging everything that has been done in local government. The fact that so many of our candidates are new to local government is a plus factor. They will go in questioning and challenging everything and trying to find better and cheaper ways of providing services," Mr Cartwright said.

The SDP wants to restore public confidence in local government which, it says, has been undermined by the attitudes and policy of central government as well as the actions of extreme Labour councils.

## Correction

Mr William Reed-Davies MP states that Judge Pickles in a case reported on March 31, in which two families were awarded damages for an abandoned holiday at a villa on Corfu, accepted that the contract was based entirely on a brochure and did not find that Mr Reed-Davies had described the villa as "the best on the island".

## Overseas selling prices

Anglia Sea 28; Bahrain 20.00; Baku 15.00; Bombay 15.00; Brunei 15.00; Ceylon 15.00; China 15.00; Colombia 15.00; Congo 15.00; Costa Rica 15.00; Cuba 15.00; Cyprus 15.00; Denmark 15.00; Dominican Republic 15.00; Ecuador 15.00; Egypt 15.00; El Salvador 15.00; England 15.00; Estonia 15.00; Finland 15.00; France 15.00; Germany 15.00; Greece 15.00; Guatemala 15.00; Haiti 15.00; Honduras 15.00; Hungary 15.00; Iceland 15.00; India 15.00; Indonesia 15.00; Ireland 15.00; Israel 15.00; Italy 15.00; Japan 15.00; Jordan 15.00; Kazakhstan 15.00; Kenya 15.00; Kuwait 15.00; Kyrgyzstan 15.00; Laos 15.00; Latvia 15.00; Lebanon 15.00; Liberia 15.00; Lithuania 15.00; Luxembourg 15.00; Macedonia 15.00; Malawi 15.00; Malaysia 15.00; Maldives 15.00; Mali 15.00; Malta 15.00; Mauritania 15.00; Mauritius 15.00; Mexico 15.00; Moldova 15.00; Monaco 15.00; Mongolia 15.00; Montenegro 15.00; Morocco 15.00; Mozambique 15.00; Myanmar 15.00; Namibia 15.00; Nepal 15.00; Netherlands 15.00; New Zealand 15.00; Nicaragua 15.00; Niger 15.00; Nigeria 15.00; North Korea 15.00; Norway 15.00; Oman 15.00; Pakistan 15.00; Panama 15.00; Papua New Guinea 15.00; Paraguay 15.00; Peru 15.00; Philippines 15.00; Poland 15.00; Portugal 15.00; Romania 15.00; Russia 15.00; Rwanda 15.00; Saudi Arabia 15.00; Senegal 15.00; Serbia 15.00; Sierra Leone 15.00; Singapore 15.00; Slovakia 15.00; Slovenia 15.00; South Africa 15.00; South Korea 15.00; Spain 15.00; Sri Lanka 15.00; Sudan 15.00; Sweden 15.00; Switzerland 15.00; Taiwan 15.00; Tajikistan 15.00; Tanzania 15.00; Thailand 15.00; Timor 15.00; Togo 15.00; Tonga 15.00; Trinidad and Tobago 15.00; Tunisia 15.00; Turkey 15.00; Turkmenistan 15.00; Uganda 15.00; Ukraine 15.00; United Kingdom 15.00; United States 15.00; Uruguay 15.00; Uzbekistan 15.00; Venezuela 15.00; Vietnam 15.00; Wales 15.00; West Germany 15.00; Western Sahara 15.00; Yugoslavia 15.00; Zambia 15.00; Zimbabwe 15.00.



FALKLANDS CRISIS/1

Admiral pins his faith on air superiority

By Henry Stanhope Defence Correspondent

Air superiority could be crucial in determining any confrontation between the Royal Navy task force and the Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands. Achieving it, however, could present Rear Admiral John Woodward and his senior commanders with their greatest problems.

The task force will have an estimated 20 Sea Harrier jets, 12 in HMS Hermes aircraft carrier, and 10 in HMS Invincible. The Argentine forces have one aircraft carrier, the elderly 25th of May which has a peacetime complement of 14 A4 Skyhawks — but will probably have more on board from its reserve in the event of a naval battle.

The Harrier is technically a small offensive aircraft, with a performance constrained by the sacrifices made to enable it to take off and land vertically. On the other hand the Navy, like the RAF, launch Harriers from a short take-off and landing (STOL) runway. This also has the advantage of the ski-jump, the ramp in the bows which gives the aircraft extra lift into the air.

In the context of an isolated sea battle the Harrier offers the Navy a great deal. It is a ground attack aircraft in support of an amphibious landing, is indicated by its adoption by the United States Marines.

The Navy has the latest Sea Dart area defence missile installed on HMS Invincible and three Sheffield class destroyers in the force. Other ships including three of the four Leander frigates, which are believed to have the capability to launch the older, shorter range Sea Cat.

But the Argentines have two Sheffield class anti-aircraft destroyers of their own — with Sea Dart on board — sold by Britain in the kind of deal which might have economic sense at the time. Their light cruiser, which is on station there, is also equipped with 70 or so Sea Cats. So to some extent, like is facing like — even if Royal Navy sailors, being all professional, should have

Gales and ice ahead

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The task force is sailing into a stormy part of the ocean at the first time of the year. Although the main islands of East and West Falkland, separated by a 25 miles-wide strait are at about the same latitude in the southern hemisphere as London is in the northern half, the climate is more severe. Ice could be encountered at South Georgia.

Conditions at sea are similar to those in the North Atlantic Approaches off the Outer Hebrides, but the weather is colder. The latitude of the Falklands, and 200 small islands scattered around, is between 51 degrees and 53 degrees south.

Most of them miss the full force of the Roaring Forties which sweep across the middle latitudes of the south. Nevertheless a persistent wind of about 15 knots blows across the sea at the time of the year. The frequency of gale force winds and heavy seas increases as winter approaches at the end of April.

If the area of operations extends as far as South Georgia the crews would begin to feel the harsh effects of the Antarctic convergence. Although pack ice does not extend as far as South Georgia, the bays of that island are over early in winter. But the coastline of the main islands is deeply indented and provides many secure and sheltered anchorages. Those natural harbours were used in preparation for one of the principal battles of the First World War — the battle of the Falklands between a British squadron commanded under Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee and a German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee, was a reprisal by the British for earlier losses at sea.

For this second encounter, two battle cruisers, Invincible and Inflexible, were detached secretly from the Grand Fleet in the North Sea to reinforce the British squadron in the South Atlantic. All but one of the German squadron was sunk.



Defiant gesture: A confident Falkland Islander under the Argentine flag

The task force sails on

Carrier crew to get smell of cordite

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible, April 6

Part of the British naval force bound for the Falkland Islands rendezvoused in the South Western Approaches today while HMS Invincible, the anti-submarine carrier, started to bring its Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters to full operational capacity.

HMS Fearless, the assault ship carrying Marines and Commander Michael Clapp, overall commander of this section of the fleet, sailed from Portsmouth and was due to join the force within the next day or so. Some frigates and other vessels were already with Invincible and the flagship HMS Hermes, but the Navy was reluctant to publicize details of the force.

Once the ships have assembled they will head to night in the direction of the Falkland Islands. The rest of the fleet which is sailing for Ascension Island from operations off Gibraltar.

Preparations on board Invincible, which has been sold to the Australians and is now being used as a target ship, were continued with vertical take-off Harrier jets practising mock combat and evading "enemy" radar systems by skimming in low over the waves. For some of the pilots it is their time on board the ship and they have been accustomed themselves to landing on a platform while still within range of mainland bases.

To facilitate operations the carrier circled at only a few knots in calm about 100 miles south of the Scilly Isles while last-minute supplies were flown on board by helicopter.

Captain Jeremy Black, aged 50, addressed the crew after a full-scale practice emergency and outlined the respective strengths of the British and Argentine fleets.

The British fleet would be following and the type of preparations to be undertaken as the carrier headed for the South Atlantic.

Meanwhile the Sea King squadron was practising take-offs and landings on the flight deck and approaches to the ship. Both Harriers and helicopters are keen to do some night flying at this early stage but the Sea Kings, designed to seek and destroy enemy submarines, are not yet training with torpedoes and depth charges. About a third of the helicopter crews have joined from other squadrons and are taking time to accustom themselves to the Invincible.

Captain Black told journalists that the fleet's progress south would depend upon decisions taken by the Foreign and Defence Ministries but they intended to proceed at something under 18 knots straggling out between 100 and 200 miles. That would enable Invincible and Hermes to train their aircraft against one another out of radar range and allow the smaller vessels to keep up.

Navy's biggest headache is replenishing supplies from a base 4,000 miles away.

One important factor preoccupying the task force is the necessity for replenishment of supplies. To conduct operations 4,000 miles from the nearest base is a "thing to do", the captain said. The fleet will be accompanied by a number of supply vessels and there are plans to send out relief craft but it is undoubtedly a problem exercising the minds of Naval Command.

The captain sees the present period of training as a time to get the ships to full fighting capacity and to make some adjustments. "We are a navy who tend to train against a Russian threat and here we see some slight changes of emphasis. The sort of thing I am talking about is a matter of detail but nonetheless important."

He said the ship was capable of coping with chemical or nuclear contaminated zones by sealing itself and building up a higher air pressure inside and was well equipped to cope with flooding.

"There has been an unofficial change in the identification of lifejackets aboard ship. A notice in the flying clothing store reads: "Due to the untimely death of Mac West all Mark II, 15 and 25 life preservers will be now known as Dolly Partons."

Underneath someone has scribbled "for, Erika Reed".

□ HMS Fearless, the assault ship which will spearhead any attempt to regain the Falkland Islands, yesterday gathered her brood of landing craft like ducklings under her wing and moved out from Portsmouth to join the task force (Stewart Trender writes).

On a cold, wet and windswept day the thousands who signed Invincible and Hermes leave on Monday. But as Fearless nosed out of the dockyards, her siren booming across the water, people began to appear on the harbour walls. Many were mothers and wives, some of them openly in tears.

For there was no doubting Fearless's bellicose appearance. The decks were lined with men from the 580-strong crew while at there were ranks of Marines dressed in battle fatigues. In their midst were ranged field and anti-aircraft guns, the equipment for a Marine force of 500-700 men on the ship.

Harrier pilots trained against US 'aggressors' in Britain and Sardinia

He said they had trained against a United States "aggressor" squadron flying F5s in Britain and Sardinia and had "wiped the table". But he was aware that the margin for error in modern jet-fights was extremely small. "If a pilot gets it wrong for one or two seconds he's a dead man. The Harrier can bite back if you don't fly it properly."

The training flying such sophisticated aircraft at sea showed on the faces of the pilots as they returned for debriefing. One man, Lieutenant Mike Wapson, had just made a perfect landing for the first time at sea and his ship was being refuelled by a tanker. Slidewinder missiles and cannon, the Harriers intend

to fire at least one missile near the carrier. "We're going to get them used to bangs going off around the ship," Commander Ward added. "The captain wants the crew to get used to the smell of cordite."

General's gamble

Retreat could cost Galtieri his job

By Peter Stafford

Argentina is a potentially rich country with enormous natural resources, as almost every Argentine is aware. But it has suffered badly from misgovernment, both civilian and military, in recent years, and the result is that it has failed to fulfil the promise which it showed earlier this century.

General Leopoldo Galtieri, who came to power last December in a bloodless coup within the regime, is only the latest in a long line of military men who have taken the view that they know what is best for the country. His declared objective, like those of his immediate predecessors, is to reverse the decline and begin a process of national reconstruction.

The difference is that he has decided to set about it in a flamboyant and adventurous style. He clearly sees the invasion of the Falklands, which almost all Argentines regard as being properly theirs, as being a popular issue.

If he pulls it off, he will have succeeded in distracting attention, at least for a time, from the economic hardships now afflicting the country. If he is forced to withdraw, he will suffer a humiliating setback, which will not be forgiven either by Argentine public opinion or by his fellow members of the armed forces, who could be counted on to try to remove him from power.

The present military regime took power in 1976 at a time of exceptional disorder in Argentina. Strong, well armed and well financed guerrilla groups were active in many parts of the country; and the economy was in ruins, with inflation reaching 54 per cent in a single month and the currency reserves reduced to almost nothing.

The tottering government of President Maria Estela Peron, widow of Juan Peron, was plainly unequal to the task of running the country, and the intervention of the armed forces, headed by General Rafael Videla, was widely welcomed.

On the economic front the new military government had some success, initially at least in restoring normality, boosted by the natural resilience of the Argentine economy. Inflation was brought down, along traditional liberal lines.

But the operations on the other front, against the guerrillas, were more of an admittedly serious threat, the armed forces made a deliberate decision to wage a "dirty war", in which anyone who was even suspected of sympathies with the guerrillas, or of having any sort of contact with them, was liable to be kidnapped, tortured and killed.

The policy was successful, in that the guerrillas were virtually eliminated from Argentine life. But in the process thousands of people,

Alliance's boat rocked by Steel

By Anthony Bevis Political Correspondent

Action by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to prepare for an early general election over the Falklands crisis last night caused new divisions within the Liberal Party. He is to advise party negotiators to speed up their negotiations on the division of parliamentary seats with the Social Democrats, completing the carve-up before the new deadline of April 20.

But this was done last night by senior Social Democratic sources who described the move as irresponsible at a time when all parties in the Commons should be seen to be rallying around the Government in its resolve to win back the occupied British territory.

While Mr Steel believes that an ultimate solution may yet have to be built around the possibility of turning the Falklands into a United Nations dependency, an idea that may yet be extended to Gibraltar and Hongkong, his alliance partners feel most strongly that negotiation should concentrate on a return to British sovereignty.

The Liberals also appear to be less resolute on the issue of force, echoing one Labour MP's contention that there can be no blank cheques for the military solution.

The Social Democratic argument is that talk of an early election, United Nations dependency and qualifications to the use of force all help to undermine the Government's position.

Oil a key factor in attempts to resolve the crisis

By Michael Frenchman

Oil is now emerging as a key factor in any prospective agreement that might be reached between Britain and Argentina — with United States mediation — for solving the present crisis. For some time now there has been considerable speculation and some widely exaggerated forecasts as to the extent of potential offshore oil resources.

For the last two years a number of the big international companies have been carrying out exploratory offshore drilling, with encouraging commercial results in some cases. At least three platforms have been drilled off the Argentine coast of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. These include the Jack-pot Rio Colorado operated by Royal Dutch/Shell and Esso's submersible General Mosson.

The strikes earlier this year have been made by the United Nations, which includes the Argentine company Bridas, in a block fairly close to Rio Grande. Preliminary results from the 1 mile deep Aries X-1 will have shown the existence of 1,300 cubic yards of gas a day through a three-quarter inch choke which is considered by oil experts to be significant, but it still has to be evaluated fully. Last year Shell and Exxon reported finds of 5,360 barrels a day and 3,100 respectively.

Further exploration has come to a head because of the dispute over the Atlantic. The British confirmed last night that it had won a

preliminary contract option from the Argentine state oil agency YPT to negotiate prospecting rights in the controversial Magallanes Estero offshore block, which straddles what is called the "putative" medium line between the Falkland Islands and the Argentine mainland. Atlantic Richfield's consortium included Mobil which later dropped out possibly because of the political position. Technically speaking, the islands only have a three-mile limit as Britain has never declared a 200-mile economic zone around the islands. In any case, this would not have been recognized by the Argentine Government as it claims sovereignty of all the waters around it.

The British Government was unaware of the prospecting risk contract off the coast when it was drawn to its attention by The Times it took the unusual step of publishing an advertisement in the press warning international oil companies not to go ahead.

Argentina is currently more than 95 per cent self-sufficient in oil and gas but is anxious to become a net exporter in order to boost its ailing economy which is why it has stepped up the offshore drilling programme on the basis of risk contracts. Oil industry sources claim that the overall prospects are encouraging, but until a proper exploration programme over the whole area has been carried out it is impossible to evaluate the true position. Atlantic Richfield said last night that they

had shown an interest in the disputed Magallanes Estero block, which adjoins where test drilling has been carried out, because the seismic data "looked encouraging."

The Foreign Office is in the past been consulting on numerous occasions about applications for drilling off the Falklands but has refused to grasp the problem, the hope that companies would lose and go away.

One oil expert has said that the indications are that oil and gas deposits are being found in the South Atlantic formation, which is geological name for part of the sedimentary layer. This layer lies between the Argentine mainland and the islands and dips to the east.

It is thought that the main reservoir, if it exists, will be closer to the islands than the mainland. But this cannot be moved until test drilling takes place. This has not happened because the British Government has not been able to reach agreement with Argentina.

Over the last 18 months, Argentine Foreign Ministry officials have privately pressed extreme frustration at Britain's attitude over this matter as they would have liked to see some kind of joint proposal for production sharing agreement.

It now seems possible that such negotiations for a joint production agreement, bringing in the United States as guarantor, in return for a share of the revenue, could lead to a possible basis for a transfer of sovereignty lease-back settlement.

View of an eminent authority

International law would favour the British argument

Despite the emotional tide which swept through the House of Commons during last Saturday's debate, the international law aspect of the Falkland Islands debate could be detected. The paucity of order, marked by the Speaker's repeated calls for order, was equalled only by the rarity of attention to the legal nature of the issues and proposals put before the House.

The Prime Minister informed the House that the unprovoked aggression by the government of Argentina had not a shred of justification or a scrap of legality. This cannot be gainsaid. The conduct of Argentina is a classic violation of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter — prohibition of the use of force against the territory of any state — to which Argentina has been a party since October 24, 1945, when that paramount international law instrument came into force.

It might also be pointed out that at no time has Argentina subscribed to the optional clause of the International Court of Justice accepting its compulsory jurisdiction. Judicial settlement would

manifestly be the proper method of settling the Falkland Islands dispute. Argentina claims to be entitled to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. So does the United Kingdom. Such an international legal dispute "should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court..." in accordance with the provisions of its statute (Article 36 [3]) of the Charter. The optional clause has been subscribed to by 45 states to date.

The conduct of Argentina during the last few days does not spell out to the world much confidence in the UN Charter or the validity of Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. No doubt that was a factor which the UN Security Council took into account, as it has before, when it adopted last Saturday's resolution demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities, and the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Falklands and called on Argentina and Britain to seek a diplomatic solution of their differences and to respect fully the charter.

Argentina has now violated at least two of the charter's principles: to settle its dis-

pute with Britain by peaceful means, and to refrain from the use or threat of force against the territorial integrity of any state (Article 2(3) and Article 2(4) respectively). The UK claims, according to Mr. Nott, the Defence Secretary, to have despatched its task force as its right of self-defence under Article 51 of the charter, sometimes called the most over-worked provision of the charter. The Prime Minister has thus given this country room to move both within the mandatory terms of the Security Council's resolutions cited and in lawful exercise of the UK's "inherent" right of self-defence under the charter.

Mrs Thatcher stated in the parliamentary debate that she could not foresee what orders the task force would receive as it proceeded. That, she said, would depend on the situation. Meanwhile, as she reiterated at question time yesterday, she hoped that continuing diplomatic efforts, helped by Britain's many friends, would be successful.

The "inherent" right is in this instance and individual self-defence. The Falkland Islands stand outside the geographical limits of the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization area under the Atlantic Treaty. The right of self-defence being "inherent", is distinguished, but not exhausted, by its formulation in the charter. The famous formulation of the US Secretary of State, Daniel Webster in 1823 stated: "There must be a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation... it must involve nothing unreasonable or excessive since the act justified by the necessity of self-defence must be limited by that necessity and kept clearly within it." This formula received endorsement in a judgment of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg in 1946 and was unanimously reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly in the same year (Resolution 95 (I)).

The length of sailing time for the task force to reach the Falkland Islands is thus not without its legal significance. The degree of armed force which may lawfully be exercised by that task force will depend on the quantity and quality of armed resistance to it by the Argentine forces in seeking to prevent the UK forces liberating the islands.

If, however, diplomatic activities have proved successful during the voyage of the task force or at the close, the amount of armed force that may be justified in law will have reached vanishing point.

Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, proposed during the debate that Britain declare its right to 200-mile limit around the Falklands. It would be said, "be compatible with international law to declare within that limit that no Argentine vessel should appear, and if it did, the British Navy would take action."

This is a curious proposal. In time of armed conflict at sea, such a limit would restrict action by the Royal Navy to an extent not required by international law. In time of normality a 200-mile limit would be difficult to justify because such a claim for a territorial sea is not yet accepted in international law.

More curiously, and what was not mentioned by any MP during the debate, but which may be immediately practical, is the humanitarian treatment that must be accorded to any UK service man or merchant seaman captured by the Argentine

forces, as required by the Geneva (Prisoner of War) Convention, 1949, and the like convention which must be accorded to our civilian nationals now in the occupied Falkland Islands, under the Geneva (Civilians) Convention, 1949.

Argentina is a party to both conventions and it is this country. For this purpose it would appear that both Argentina and this country will be bound, as a matter of international law, to accept the offer of the humanitarian services of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Saturday's debate in the Commons, generally, was not illuminating, so far as international law was concerned. This is odd because the validity of all our present actions directed against Argentina, whether naval, military or economic, are based on that international law. If not so based, they have no legal validity whatever. International law may need more attention than it has so far received in this incident.

Perhaps today's debate will be focussed more precisely.

G I A D Draper (Professor Emeritus in Law Sussex University)

Argentin...  
impor...  
licenc...  
revok...  
Confusion over...  
payments free...  
Argentina's mo...  
payments to...  
Black's resi...  
nounced in...  
Buenos Aires...  
Wideman, the...  
the 2000...  
has led to...  
confusion in...  
Wideman-Smit...  
The move was...  
Argentina for...  
British Govern...  
unclear to w...  
Argentina, w...  
in Britain, w...  
£2,500,000, w...  
There were...  
from one big...  
Argentina ha...  
been frozen, and...  
concern that the...  
could open the...  
of its bank cr...  
in default...  
financial implicat...  
markets.

Correction  
The officer app...  
Argentina to be...  
General Mario...  
and not...  
by a Mendan...  
which was publishe...

## FALKLANDS CRISIS/2

## Expatriate Britons are getting out fast

From Christopher Thomas Buenos Aires, April 6

The expatriate British community in Buenos Aires is in a state of panic. The signs of tension are there, the easy atmosphere has gone, and if the Falklands are stormed their days in Argentina will be miserable if not over.

Each day charter aircraft are hired in Montevideo, half an hour's flight away in Uruguay, to take Britons home. They are all packed with businessmen and their families heading the advice from the British Government to get out fast.

They cannot transfer money through the banks, which are not open, and their cars are "frozen", so they cannot drive them out of the country.

But they choose to flee because the Argentine people, who are notoriously volatile, are becoming increasingly restive with every advance of the British task force and anything could happen at any time.

A few days ago firms employing British people in Argentina were advised by the embassy in Buenos Aires, which is now officially the property of the Swiss, to get all non-vital personnel out in 48 hours. The exodus has been carried out efficiently, swiftly and almost unnoticed.

But what of the thousands who remain? What if the anti-British sentiments now sweeping the country get out of hand?

The mood in the English Club in central Buenos Aires is gloomy, depressing and fearful. A few days ago a policeman stationed himself outside the front door, silently watching the comings and goings of those who regu-

larly take lunch or a sun-downer in the colonial surroundings of their distinctly British enclave.

There are probably 17,000 people of British origin who hold British passports in Argentina and who are therefore, highly vulnerable to expulsion. But even those who have Argentine passports, some of them fifth-generation Argentines — feel uneasy.

The British are found everywhere in the country. The Welsh community in Patagonia speaks Welsh, Spanish and no English. The English and Scots communities are completely bilingual, mostly Argentine born.

They are confused by their division of loyalties and bitter over what they see as the mismanagement of the Falklands affair.

The general view is that Britain failed to read the warning signs, which were patently obvious three months ago and that the counter-invasion is a bad idea. Argentines generally respect the British, the railways, telephones, meat plants and much else were developed by Britons, and the Torre de Los Ingleses (The English Tower) built and donated by the British community in 1910, is one of the most delightful pieces of architecture in the city.

Buenos Aires happily abhors a great deal of British culture. The British orphanage, the Sunset House for the elderly and St John's Anglican Cathedral and a host of British churches and schools. They could all be threatened.

The British Community Council administrators many charities collecting huge sums for those who cannot pay for schooling or medical care or who cannot survive the absurd inflation rate. The target this year is \$300,000 (about to be raised by raffles, fetes, functions and various other means).

St Andrews Society, which survived the default of the English Society and Welsh



Major Gareth Noot, back from the Falklands, is reunited with his wife Anne and daughters Katie, aged 11, Deborah, 7, and Nicola, 9.

Society, organizes a pipe band with full Scottish regalia. The Latin Americans at the club have accepted it but they have accepted it as a good deal of sniggering at the kilts and the rest of the paraphernalia.

Our British community has fragmented a great deal since the war, lamented one senior member of the Eng-

lish Club who, like everybody else, said it could be dangerous to name him. "But we continue to survive, we have kept our British identity but equally we feel we are Argentinian."

He drank his British gin. "But if they try to take back the Malvinas we will not be safe. Three policemen are already guarding the British

Caledonian office and we have that chap outside guarding us. It's all a great deal bloody shame."

He left his deep leather armchair, passed by the huge photograph of central London, and walked out into the stifling autumn air. He said a friendly, almost hopeful good night to the policeman. There was no reply.

In the Malvinas (Falklands) he said in today's interview, "Britain has been attacked from the outside, without there being the least symptom of a local revolt, which he implied, would have justified the operation as an anti-colonialist one. M. Cheysson explained the violence of the reaction of British public opinion by the fact that 'Britain is a great country with a glorious history, which its people acted like a nation which feels humiliated'."

About Lord Carrington's resignation, Mr Cheysson said: "He is a man of great qualities, astute, experienced, with a great sense of humour. We shall miss him a lot. I would add that I am surprised that, faced with all the criticism levelled at him in the House of Commons, he decided to take upon himself the whole responsibility for this affair, for he is a man of honour."

The minister had established close personal relations with his British opposite number. They stood Franco-British relations in good stead in the rough weather which they periodically have to face, and

## World reaction

## UK had too much faith — France

M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday described the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands as an "attack pure and simple," which had not been preceded by any provocation (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris). The minister, who was being interviewed on the radio, added that the security of Argentina has not been threatened by Britain. He also expressed personal regret over the resignation of Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary.

The British Government, he added, had perhaps not exercised faith in negotiations with the Argentine Government over the future of the islands. This could explain the absence of preparation against the possible military landing on them.

The affair was a very serious one, this explained the very clear stand taken by the United Nations Security Council on the matter. M. Cheysson declared on Monday night in Nice, where he had gone to meet President Amadou Ahidjo of Cameroon, on a private visit to the country.

"In the Malvinas (Falklands)," he said in today's interview, "Britain has been attacked from the outside, without there being the least symptom of a local revolt, which he implied, would have justified the operation as an anti-colonialist one. M. Cheysson explained the violence of the reaction of British public opinion by the fact that 'Britain is a great country with a glorious history, which its people acted like a nation which feels humiliated'."

About Lord Carrington's resignation, Mr Cheysson said: "He is a man of great qualities, astute, experienced, with a great sense of humour. We shall miss him a lot. I would add that I am surprised that, faced with all the criticism levelled at him in the House of Commons, he decided to take upon himself the whole responsibility for this affair, for he is a man of honour."

The minister had established close personal relations with his British opposite number. They stood Franco-British relations in good stead in the rough weather which they periodically have to face, and

prevented natural conflicts of interest over Community policy from degenerating into fundamental misunderstandings.

He added: "The decision of the Security Council condemning Argentina is a very rare decision, and many countries in the world are going to apply themselves to persuading it to agree to a diplomatic solution. It is hard for me to imagine that a country like Argentina could ignore a Security Council decision."

Le Monde, which is not usually inclined to make any concessions to what it describes as Britain's lack of European conviction, paid a fulsome tribute to the former Foreign Secretary yesterday. "He is probably not a convinced European (but are there any in Britain?), the paper says. "And he took good care not to reveal any differences with the Prime Minister, whose style was nevertheless the opposite of his."

But his realism, his moderation, his professionalism, earned him the respect and esteem of his partners in the Community. They knew that if there existed a possibility of agreement, Lord Carrington would not let it pass by. His departure will not facilitate agreement among the Europeans."

The French Government is studying the British demand for the imposition of sanctions against Argentina. The demand was brief and the experts of the Ten in Brussels. The Foreign Ministry refused to state what attitude France would adopt on the matter.

M. Claude Cheysson: Regrets at Lord Carrington's departure

## Argentine import licences revoked

By Rupert Morris

All imports from Argentina into Britain worth more than £100m a year were banned from midnight last night, the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

All import licences were immediately revoked, but consideration would be given to application from British exporters for licences to import goods which could be shown to have been in transit before the ban took effect.

Mr Peter Rees, the Trade Minister, said: "Argentine exports to the United Kingdom in the last four months of 1981 were worth £25m, substantially more than the £47m worth of goods exported from the United Kingdom to Argentina."

This balance of trade is thought to be atypical, however, as the Department of Trade statistics for 1980 — the latest complete year figures show the value of Britain's exports to Argentina as £173m, compared with imports from the same country worth £114m.

About half Britain's imports from Argentina consist of meat, which in 1980 was worth £22m. Of this half was corned beef, and half frozen cuts of prime beef, mainly for use by big catering chains and steak houses.

Mr Jack Bailey, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders, which represents High Street butchers, said there would be no effect on shop prices. The Australians had a lot of beef to sell and he expected any shortfall to be made up by them. Importers of frozen beef were, however, concerned that other producers might put up their prices to cope with increased demand.

Importers and retailers of corned beef were more worried that public reaction against Argentine corned beef would harm the retail trade. Tesco, the supermarket chain, has removed all Argentine corned beef from its shelves.

## Confusion over payments freeze

Argentina's move to suspend payments to creditors of British residents announced yesterday by Senator Roberto Alemann, the Economy Minister, has led to deepening confusion in financial circles (Peter Wilson-Smith writes).

The move was taken in retaliation for the blocking of Argentine assets by the British Government but it is still unclear to what extent banks in Britain, which have lent Argentina \$5,800m (£3,300m), will be affected.

There were indications from one big British bank yesterday that repayments from Argentina had already been frozen, and there is concern that the Argentine action may open the way for one of its bank creditors to call it in default with wide-ranging implications for financial markets.

## Correction

The officer appointed by Argentina to be "Governor" of the Falkland Islands is General Mario Benjamin Menéndez and not Luciano Benjamin Menéndez whose profile was published yesterday.

## EEC asked to unite on trade sanctions

From Ian Murray, Brussels, April 6

Britain today puts its case for a united EEC front of trade sanctions against Argentina at a meeting of permanent representatives to the Community. The member states were asked to take action quickly in order to show their common disapproval of the invasion of the Falkland Islands.

Britain was not expecting the other member states to take as severe an approach as it had done itself, and there was no suggestion that other countries should be asked to sever diplomatic relations with the Argentine junta. Nevertheless, Britain was hoping for trade sanctions covering steel, footwear, agricultural products and textiles to be introduced quickly.

In preparation for such measures the European Commission was working on a draft proposal for sanctions based on article 224 of the Treaty of Rome. This says that member states should consult and take steps together to prevent the European Community being affected by any measures brought in by an individual country in certain defined circumstances.

These include: "Serious international tension constituting a threat of war, or in order to carry out obligations it has accepted for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security."

The Commission has discussed the Falkland crisis at its meeting this morning and issued a statement afterwards condemning "the armed intervention of Argentina

against a British territory linked to the Community, an intervention committed in violation of international law and the rights of the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands."

The statement went on: "The Commission expresses its solidarity with the United Kingdom. It makes an urgent appeal to the Argentine Government to implement the resolution of the (United Nations) Security Council, calling on it to withdraw its troops from the islands and to continue seeking a diplomatic solution."

It expresses the hope that the Organization of the American States will join its efforts to those of the United Nations in order to ensure, by diplomatic means, that a solution based on law prevails."

The Commission cannot take any action on the issue without the approval of the ministerial council. Sanctions could, however, be agreed between the permanent representatives and passed on to the council for formal approval by whichever council is next held. At the moment, this is scheduled to be that of the Agriculture ministers on April 20. Unless a special meeting is called for at short notice this would be the first date on which an EEC response could be properly agreed.

The EEC has a positive trade balance of about £25m with Argentina, but if the categories suggested by Britain or sanctions, the community has a trade deficit.

## Pym puts off his Mideast trips

By Denis Taylor

Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, will not be going to Syria and Jordan next week for the visits planned by Lord Carrington, because of the crisis over the Falkland Islands.

It was being emphasized in Whitehall last night that the trips to Damascus and Amman have been postponed, not cancelled.

Even before Lord Carrington's resignation, the possibility of the visits taking place had looked extremely remote.

But last night there were no plans to change arrangements for the meeting of British and Spanish foreign ministers at Sintra, Portugal, on April 20 for talks on the future of Gibraltar. This is the date on which the Spaniards are due to open the gates on their side of the frontier with Gibraltar.

The great importance which Madrid attaches to a whole range of developments involving Britain is appreciated in London. These include the prospect of Spanish membership of the EEC and Nato, as well as the opening of the Gibraltar border.

Whitehall sources would not be drawn into commenting on the enthusiasm with which the Argentine invasion of the Falklands has been greeted in some circles on the Spanish right, beyond saying that the British Government was aware of these sentiments.

There is, in any case, no objection to the Spanish and Argentine claims on British territories. Spain has tried to exert pressure over Gibraltar for years, but a military intervention has not been in prospect.

Pym's first day at the Foreign Office included extensive briefings on the Falklands crisis. He had to prepare himself for the formidable task of opening for the Government in the debate on the Falklands in the Commons today.

It was being underlined that his becoming Foreign Secretary does not imply any change of policy, whatever changes of emphasis or style may emerge from the new holder of the office.

The point of departure for British foreign policy remains the United Nations Security Council resolution demanding Argentine withdrawal from the Falklands. The sailing of the naval task force for the South Atlantic was depicted as being intended to strengthen diplomacy, while the overall aim remained to avoid war.

But it was also being emphasized that the withdrawal of the Argentine occupying forces from the islands remained an absolute condition for any settlement.

It has apparently been clear to the United States that if Washington was thinking in terms of any political initiatives, a solution would have to involve the removal of the Argentine troops.

President Reagan has said that America would do all that it could to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict.

As well as having to cope with the finer points of the crisis, Mr Pym is already finding out that a foreign secretary cannot focus on one subject exclusively at a time. The office involves coping with a constant flow of advice and discussions

## Washington tries to head off clash

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 6

As the Royal Navy's task force headed towards the open seas, the United States began a series of high level meetings in an attempt to head off an open confrontation between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands.

This morning Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, presided over a meeting of senior officials to consider ways of preventing a clash between the two nations, and a leading pro-western member of the Organization of American States (OAS).

This afternoon Mr Haig was due to hold separate meetings with Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, and Senator Estanislao Lora, the Argentine Ambassador. These were to be followed in the evening by a discussion between Mr Haig and Senator Micanor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister who arrived in Washington yesterday to explain his country's occupation of the disputed islands to a special meeting of the OAS.

The Americans say they are not trying to act as mediators between the British and Argentines at this stage but are merely using their good offices to try and resolve a dispute between two of America's allies. President Reagan described America's role yesterday as that of honest broker.

American officials admit they have no firm ideas yet how the dispute may be resolved, or even how the two protagonists can be prevented from opening fire on each other. "We are kicking around a number of ideas but nothing has firmed up yet," said one.

One idea which has found some favour here is a refinement of the "freeze" proposal which has already been unsuccessfully submitted by Britain to Argentina and to the Islanders.

Under it Britain would cede the islands to Argentina, which would then lease them back to Britain, in a similar way that Britain leases Hong Kong from China. This proposal would also include a division of future oil royalties between Britain and Argentina.

Another idea would be to make the islands into a British-Argentine condominium. However, British officials pointed out that most of these proposals had already been rejected by Argentina and were likely to find even less favour in Buenos Aires now that Argentina had seized the islands.

## Ascension prepares supplies for fleet

Ascension Island, April 6. — Military activity increased today on Ascension, the strategic island in the South Atlantic when a British fleet auxiliary ship arrived and began taking on stores.

The unexpected arrival of the Fort Austin, 8,160 tons, followed the dispatch of the task force from Britain to try to retake the Falkland Island from Argentina.

Eyewitnesses said military stores were being flown into the island by Royal Air Force C130 transports, but a security clampdown by the island's administration meant no details were available.

Four C130 Hercules were seen on the airstrip, which Mr Bernard Paukert, the administrator, said, yesterday would be restricted to authorized traffic.

Mr Paukert has said security prevented him from saying anything about the situation, but he is to make a statement to the islanders on Thursday through their local news sheet.

Speculation that the fleet might use Ascension as a staging post on its 8,000-mile voyage persists, despite the "informed sources" who say that the ships will be routed past the island to cut down the sailing time. — Reuter.

## Canberra: Cabinet recalls ambassador

The Australian federal cabinet decided to recall its ambassador from Argentina for "urgent talks" Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, said today. The ambassador was given copies of statements made by the Prime Minister and Mr MacKellar during the week-end. Mr Cappellini had been prepared to be ordered to leave.

Earlier on Monday Sir John Mason the British High Commissioner saw Mr MacKellar at Sir John's request and the Australian Ambassador in Buenos Aires called on the Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister.

The New Zealand Government had ordered the Argentine Ambassador to leave New Zealand and told the Argentine national airline to discontinue its flights between Buenos Aires and Auckland.

## Pretoria: No base sought

Britain has made no approach to South Africa about using the Simonstown naval base, according to a spokesman of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs (our correspondent writes from Cape Town).

The Falklands are about 3,600 nautical miles from Simonstown. A request by Britain for use of its facilities could place South Africa in a dilemma. It has been cultivating good relations with South American countries recently, most of whom appear to be backing Argentina.

The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Argentina, without charge d'affaires, Señor Alfredo Oliva. Day, put his country's view of the dispute at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

Meanwhile the South African government is being urged by the Cape Times to make the Simonstown naval base available to the Royal Navy in the crisis.

## Warsaw: No support

The hard-line Polish Army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci turned its attention briefly from problems at home to offer support to Argentina's generals (Our Warsaw Correspondent writes).

A commentary argued that the status quo on the Falklands about which the British government speaks was a

remnant of the colonial empire and charged that the "smell of petrodollars in part prevented Britain from recognizing Argentina's historic claim to the islands through 17 years of fruitless negotiations."

The commentary said that the Argentine Government's dramatic decision to invade the islands and the British decision to dispatch the fleet could have consequences which went beyond the two parties concerned, as indicated by Saturday's stormy debate in the Security Council.

Poland abstained in the vote on the British resolution calling for the withdrawal of Argentine forces.

## Hague: No weapons

The Dutch Government aligned itself with Britain and banned weapons shipments to Argentina.

A Dutch firm has a contract to provide electronic guidance systems for Argentine warships under construction in West German shipyards. They will not be delivered.

□ Bonn — If Argentina does not withdraw the West German Government may decide to halt delivery of frigates and converted ordered by Argentina under a major construction programme, but cancellation would threaten thousands of jobs in West German shipyards.

□ Tokyo. — Britain has called on Japan publicly to condemn Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands, but Japanese officials said privately that it would be unwise for Japan to join in economic sanctions against Argentina because it was friendly with both countries.



## Haig rejects freeze on nuclear arms

Washington, April 6. — Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said today that a proposed freeze on new nuclear weapons would put Western civilization at risk and increase the likelihood of global devastation.

In the most comprehensive statement so far of the Reagan Administration's nuclear policy, Mr Haig said the non-communist world must reject a freeze and avoid the dangers of nuclear catastrophe and nuclear blackmail.

"By maintaining the military balance and sustaining deterrence, we protect the essential values of Western civilization... and preserve the peace," he said.

Mr Haig's remarks, in a speech at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies, was the Administration's latest effort to counter growing calls for a halt to the arms race.

Mr Richard Perle Assistant Defence Secretary said last week that a freeze at existing levels, as proposed by 175 members of Congress, would lock in Soviet superiority and reduce prospects for arms reductions.

The Administration has also been trying to regain the initiative in world public opinion that American officials concede has been captured by President Brezhnev in recent weeks.

President Reagan called for dramatic reductions in nuclear arms in a press conference last week, and at another session with reporters yesterday he invited

the Soviet leader to meet him in New York this summer to discuss arms control.

But Mr Reagan's comments, particularly his claim that Moscow has gained clear nuclear superiority, sparked new criticism from arms control advocates.

Mr Haig today rejected calls for a freeze, for renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons by the West and for submitting to Soviet demands rather than risking nuclear war, a position popularly known as "better red than dead".

A western pledge against using nuclear weapons first would be tantamount to a conventional aggression, he said.

"If the West were to allow Moscow the freedom to choose the level of conflict which most suits it, we would be forced to maintain conventional forces at least at the level of those of the Soviet Union and its allies," he said.

He repeated arguments that freezing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals at existing levels would perpetuate an unstable and unequal military balance, reward a decade of unilateral Soviet buildup and remove any incentive to engage in meaningful arms control designed to cut armaments and reduce the risk of war.

Western deterrence, he said, depended upon its ability even after suffering a huge nuclear blow to prevent an aggressor from securing military advantage.

A pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would also require military conscription, the tripling of American armed forces and putting the economy on a wartime footing to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages.

Mr Haig said the Administration's position in Europe, he said, depended upon its ability even after suffering a huge nuclear blow to prevent an aggressor from securing military advantage.

A pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would also require military conscription, the tripling of American armed forces and putting the economy on a wartime footing to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages.

Mr Haig said the Administration's position in Europe, he said, depended upon its ability even after suffering a huge nuclear blow to prevent an aggressor from securing military advantage.

A pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would also require military conscription, the tripling of American armed forces and putting the economy on a wartime footing to counterbalance the Soviet conventional advantages.

Mr Haig said the Administration's position in Europe, he said, depended upon its ability even after suffering a huge nuclear blow to prevent an aggressor from securing military advantage.



Embrace of leaders: Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, during a private audience with the Pope yesterday.

## Move to close PLO office in Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 6

The assassination of a member of the Israeli embassy in Paris on Saturday, coming after a recrudescence of terrorist attacks against Jewish organizations in the past few months, has brought increasing pressure on the French Government to close down the liaison and information office of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This was opened in October, 1975, and its staff does not enjoy any special diplomatic status; but its head, being on the Arab diplomatic list, does have

mentioned the closing down of the PLO representation. But a few hours later the Israeli Embassy denied this. The ambassador had submitted no written demand to this effect, but had done so verbally.

Several thousand people demonstrated last night outside the PLO office in the district of Passy, in response to a call of the League Against Racism, and of leading Jewish organizations. These were no incidents, although the atmosphere was tense.

They said it would be hard to improve on the outstanding Peugeot 505 Saloon. Yet the new Peugeot 505 Estate marks an even finer achievement.

**THE LARGEST LOADSPACE AVAILABLE**  
The new 505 GL and GR provide a massive 79 cu ft of loadspace, with a perfectly flat floor and minimal intrusions. No other estate available in Britain today gives you so much space.

**THE BEST FUEL ECONOMY**  
Despite its size, the 505 GL can easily achieve 25 mpg\* on the urban cycle, which surpasses the touring figure for most other large estates.

And the 505 Family is capable of an incredible 40.4 mpg\* at a constant 56 mph. No other range of large estates offers such outstanding fuel economy.

**A UNIQUE 8 SEATER "FAMILY" MODEL**  
The 505 Family model is the only estate car to offer 8 forward facing

seats with both rear sets of seats able to fold flat so that the entire area can be converted to carry loads. The first set of seats is split into one single and

one double, which fold independently, giving remarkable seat/load versatility. No other estate car gives you such flexibility.

**PEUGEOT DESIGN EXCELLENCE**  
The name Peugeot is synonymous with design excellence. The 505 Family Estate fully reflects this and boasts a level of refinement that is hard to rival.

Power steering is standard and an instrument panel with no less than fourteen separate functions adds up to total driving control.

There's an internal headlamp adjuster which varies the angle of the headlamp beam, to compensate for varying loads, and even an econoscope so that the driver can ensure fuel is used efficiently.

With sumptuous tweed upholstery and a special air ducting system which heats and ventilates all parts of the car

evenly, passenger comfort is unsurpassed.

The massive glass area and panoramic heated rear window, complete with wash/wipe, provides the ultimate in all round visibility.

Peugeot have designed the car with the utmost precision, even the spare wheel is located beneath the rear load area for easy access.

No other large estate gives you such a high level of refinement.

## Doubts emerge on Gibraltar border

From Harry Debelius Madrid, April 6

Reassuring words from the ruling centre party's foreign policy spokesman sen Javier Ruperez failed to dispel doubts in Madrid today on whether the border would reopen as scheduled in two weeks.

Madrid newspapers said that a toughening of the British position on the de-colonization of Gibraltar could be expected after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They also pointed out that Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, would have little time to devote to the Gibraltar question until the Falklands issue was resolved one way or another.

Señor Ruperez took an optimistic view in an interview broadcast by the state-run Radio Nacional today saying: "As far as the Spanish Government is concerned, there is a will to go ahead with those negotiations, which imply the lifting of Spanish restrictions on Gibraltar on the one hand, and on the other hand, talks about all the Gibraltar-related problems, including the question of sovereignty."

"I think it is in the interest of the British Government itself to maintain the rhythm of the negotiations, the calendar and the time spans which were worked out some time ago with Spain about Gibraltar."

The independent newspaper *El Pais* and the monarchist *ABC* both speculated that the Falklands developments might lead to a postponement of the restoration of land communications between Gibraltar and the rest of the Iberian Peninsula on April 20.

Señor Carlos Mendo, the former *El Pais* remarked that recent progress on the Gibraltar issue was the result of personal contacts between Señor Jose Pedro Perez, Llorca, The Spanish Foreign Minister and Lord Carrington, the former Foreign Secretary.

Señor Mendo also said that the "hypersensitivity of British public opinion at this moment, bordering on hysteria in some communications media" could be expected to inhibit Whitehall in talks aimed at the recovery by Spain of sovereignty over the Rock.

In a front-page commentary, accompanying a photograph of Royal Navy ships leaving Portsmouth, *ABC* said that even if the British Government decides to go ahead with the scheduled talks in Lisbon on Gibraltar, "it will be up to the Spanish Government to decide whether there is a chance that the encounters might be fruitful."

Leading article in *El Pais* raised the question whether it was really in Spain's interests to go ahead with the plan. "Would it not be more advisable," the newspaper said "temporarily to suspend the operation until things settle down."

powerful feels secure today," she told a political convention in Jammu, Kashmir. She blamed the international arms race on that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

"No country however powerful feels secure today," she told a political convention in Jammu, Kashmir. She blamed the international arms race on that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

Mrs Gandhi said that the Prime Minister of an "important country" had told her that while nobody wanted war, it was possible that everyone would get involved if one broke out. She was apparently referring to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whom she met last month in London.

In another speech Mrs Gandhi told Army troops that India needed to be so strong that no one would dare attack it, and that "even if this was done, we should be in a position to repel such an attack." — AP.

Mr Charan Singh, aged 80, the former Indian Prime Minister, who now heads the opposition Lok Dal Party, today announced his decision to retire from "active political life". He told the Press Trust of India: "I have been thinking of retiring from active political life for my friends would not release me. I have, however, now taken a decision to this effect

## World on brink of war, says Gandhi

Delhi, April 6. — Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said today that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

"No country however powerful feels secure today," she told a political convention in Jammu, Kashmir. She blamed the international arms race on that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

Mrs Gandhi said that the Prime Minister of an "important country" had told her that while nobody wanted war, it was possible that everyone would get involved if one broke out. She was apparently referring to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whom she met last month in London.

In another speech Mrs Gandhi told Army troops that India needed to be so strong that no one would dare attack it, and that "even if this was done, we should be in a position to repel such an attack." — AP.

Mr Charan Singh, aged 80, the former Indian Prime Minister, who now heads the opposition Lok Dal Party, today announced his decision to retire from "active political life". He told the Press Trust of India: "I have been thinking of retiring from active political life for my friends would not release me. I have, however, now taken a decision to this effect

powerful feels secure today," she told a political convention in Jammu, Kashmir. She blamed the international arms race on that the global situation was out of control and that the world was "on the brink" of war.

## Islamic challenge to Christians

### Inquisition ghosts haunt Andalusia

From Our Correspondent, Seville, April 6

Nearly half a millennium after the Catholic monarchs ousted the last of the "moorish kings," Boabdil, from his elegant fortress-palace of the Alhambra, a young Spaniard is to go on trial in a case which summons up memories of the Inquisition and which has drawn Christian and Muslim scribes into bitter combat in the land Boabdil knew as Al Andalus.

In the early morning hours of April 4, 1980, as robed and hooded penitents filed by to dirge-like music during a Holy Week procession in the Andalusian city of Seville, their shadows projected like ghosts from the past in the light of the candles they bore, two young men tossed leaflets into the air.

Curious spectators picked them up and read: "These costumes are the costumes of the Inquisition. You are celebrating mass murder and honouring masked killers. Islamic Andalusia was a free Andalusia — later came the assassins in peaked caps. This procession commemorates the Inquisition and its morbid symbols of terrorism and wholesale slaughter."

Two policemen hustled the youths off to the nearest police station. There Mr Figueur Nur or Benny Lee Jackson, according to his American passport, was interrogated and held for 15 days. Bail, reportedly amounting to 50,000 pesetas (£270) was paid and he left. He has never been heard from since.

The other young man, Señor al-Nur Coca Dominguez, was interrogated for two days, allegedly about his religion, then released on 100,000 pesetas (£541) bail.

Señor Coca Dominguez, a native Spaniard, a school teacher and a convert to the teachings of Muhammad is expected to be brought to trial soon in Seville on a charge of "disrespectful and outrageous behavior towards religion." He faces a sentence of up to one year and one day if convicted, in addition to a six-year ban on

holding any public or private religious position.

His lawyer maintains he merely expressed a fact "which has been announced in a multitude of historical essays published in Spain" and he is being prosecuted in violation of constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion.

Señor Coca Dominguez's case is the focal point of a broader and highly emotional controversy in Andalusia about the increasing presence and growing influence of Muslims. About 100,000 foreign Muslims, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of native Spanish converts.

Political organizations, such as the Andalusian Socialist Party, said even foreign powers, particularly Iran, are suspected and sometimes accused in print of trying to use the resurgence of Islam in the south for their own purposes.

The Muslim groups seem to be disunited among themselves. At present, the best known one is the Sufi community in Córdoba, the city which was the cultural centre of Europe when it was under Moorish domination, and which is led by Emir Masur Abdes Salam. This is the community to which Señor Coca Dominguez belongs.

Some Spanish journalists and essayists, not quite knowing what to do about the phenomenon, conjuring up visions of another takeover of Spain by the Prophet's followers.

A prominent historian, Señor Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, wrote a series of articles, published in a number of Spanish newspapers in which, as he put it, he "broke a lance" in favour of the cause of Christian Spain, denouncing the cruelty of the medieval caliphs and asking Spanish women how they would like "to once again be objects of pleasure in the harems" or be sold in slave markets.

## Britain opposes EEC workers' rights plan

From Ian Murray, Brussels, April 6

Britain stood out alone today against proposals for a Community-wide scheme intended to give workers in multinational and large companies the right to consultation and employment protection.

An informal meeting of employment ministers in Brussels took a preliminary look at the idea. While most countries wanted to await Parliament's decision on the matter, Mr Norman Tebbit, the British Minister, made it clear that legally binding measures on the subject were contrary to the approach of his Government.

Mr Tebbit said that the Government favoured good relations between management and employees, and considered that voluntary guidelines such as those laid down by the International Labour Organisation and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development were sufficient, Britain did not like legal compulsion in this area.

The British Government had no objection to individual countries' introducing national legislation of this kind, but he believed it was not something to be imposed on all member states.

## THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A UNIQUE ENGINEERING DOUBLE: THE LARGEST LOADSPACE AND THE BEST FUEL FIGURES IN ITS CLASS.



THE 505 ESTATE AND FAMILY ESTATE. 3 MODEL OPTIONS. For the address of your nearest dealer check Yellow Pages. Diplomatic, Nato and personal export enquiries Peugeot Park Lane, 63/67 Park Lane, London W1Y 3TE. Tel: 01-499 5533. Price correct at time of going to press.

\*Official Government fuel consumption figures: 505GL Urban cycle: 25 mpg (11.3L/100 Km), constant 56 mph: 38.7 mpg (7.3L/100 Km), constant 75 mph: 29.4 mpg (9.6L/100 Km). 505 FAMILY Urban cycle: 24.8 mpg (11.4L/100 Km), constant 56 mph: 40.4 mpg (7.0L/100 Km), constant 75 mph: 29.4 mpg (9.6L/100 Km).

**PEUGEOT 505**  
TAKE PRIDE IN PRECISION

# Pym faces hard bargaining on EEC budget

From Ian Murray, Brussels, April 6

Mr Francis Pym, the new Foreign Secretary, may have little time at the moment for anything but the Falkland Islands crisis, but he will nevertheless have to start reading himself in very quickly to one of the most complicated dossiers on any minister's desk.

It is the vexed question of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, which was due to be discussed by the special meeting of EEC foreign ministers in Luxembourg last Saturday that had to be cancelled because Lord Carrington could not be present.

Lord Carrington hated the hard grind of EEC negotiations, particularly because he so often found himself in the unenviable role of protecting British interests against the assaults of most and sometimes all the other nations. Nevertheless, he is a deeply committed European and regarded the hard work of the meetings as something of a cross he had to bear on behalf of the European ideal.

His convictions not only won him the respect of his opposite numbers from the other countries, but meant he was prepared to work harder for a compromise than might a more nationalistic minister. Since coming to office, he has amassed a considerable experience and knowledge of the subject which was a vital element in Britain's negotiating position.

Mr Pym will have to work hard to assimilate the intricacies of the dossier before the next meeting of the foreign ministers, now scheduled for April 27 in Luxembourg. He will have to take up the negotiations at a particularly delicate moment, with Britain for once precariously in a camp with nine other countries seeking to persuade France to use a complicated compromise formula as a basis for discussion.

Any hardening of Britain's position at this meeting could easily swing the other countries impatiently heeding the French position and it will

take great skill on Mr Pym's part to prevent this happening.

Before the April 27 meeting there is to be a further three-day meeting of the agriculture ministers starting on April 20. Britain has all along maintained that there is to be a direct link between any agreed farm price review and the final budget package.

This is because so much of the budget is spent on agriculture that any increase in prices must mean that Britain would have to bear more of the cost of such an increase than any other country.

Negotiations at the end of last week over prices had reached considerable progress. There was a growing agreed opinion that the price rise would have to be of about 10.5 per cent average suggested by the European Commission and that a reduction of green rates could be agreed.

The biggest difficulty was in negotiating a price for wine, with France pressing very strongly in the face of almost total opposition that this had to be agreed on its own.

This alone makes it unlikely that France will on its own decide to implement national aids for its farmers covering the difference between current EEC farm prices and the 10.5 per cent Commission proposal.

It would be difficult for France to justify such a move, which would put severe strains on the common agricultural policy at a time when it is one of the main countries holding up agreement on the price package.

The wine dossier is a principle one for behind the scenes negotiation over the next fortnight. Therefore, so that it will be the more easy to agree agriculture prices at the next meeting and so clear the way for a settlement of the budget question, Britain's negotiators at that meeting will need all the help they can find to achieve a settlement.

## Reagan woos pro-west Caribbean premiers

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain, April 6

President Reagan is due in Jamaica tomorrow for a short official visit on his way to an Easter weekend in Barbados.

The trip was originally planned as a working holiday at the invitation of the veteran film actress Claudette Colbert, but it is now likely to leave Mr Reagan little time for sunbathing or tanning over old Hollywood times.

In Jamaica the President will meet Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, his strongest Caribbean supporter, while in Barbados he will meet several pro-American leaders from the smaller eastern Caribbean islands, including the Prime Ministers of Barbados, Antigua, Dominica and St Vincent.

Left wing leaders in the area — St Lucia's interim

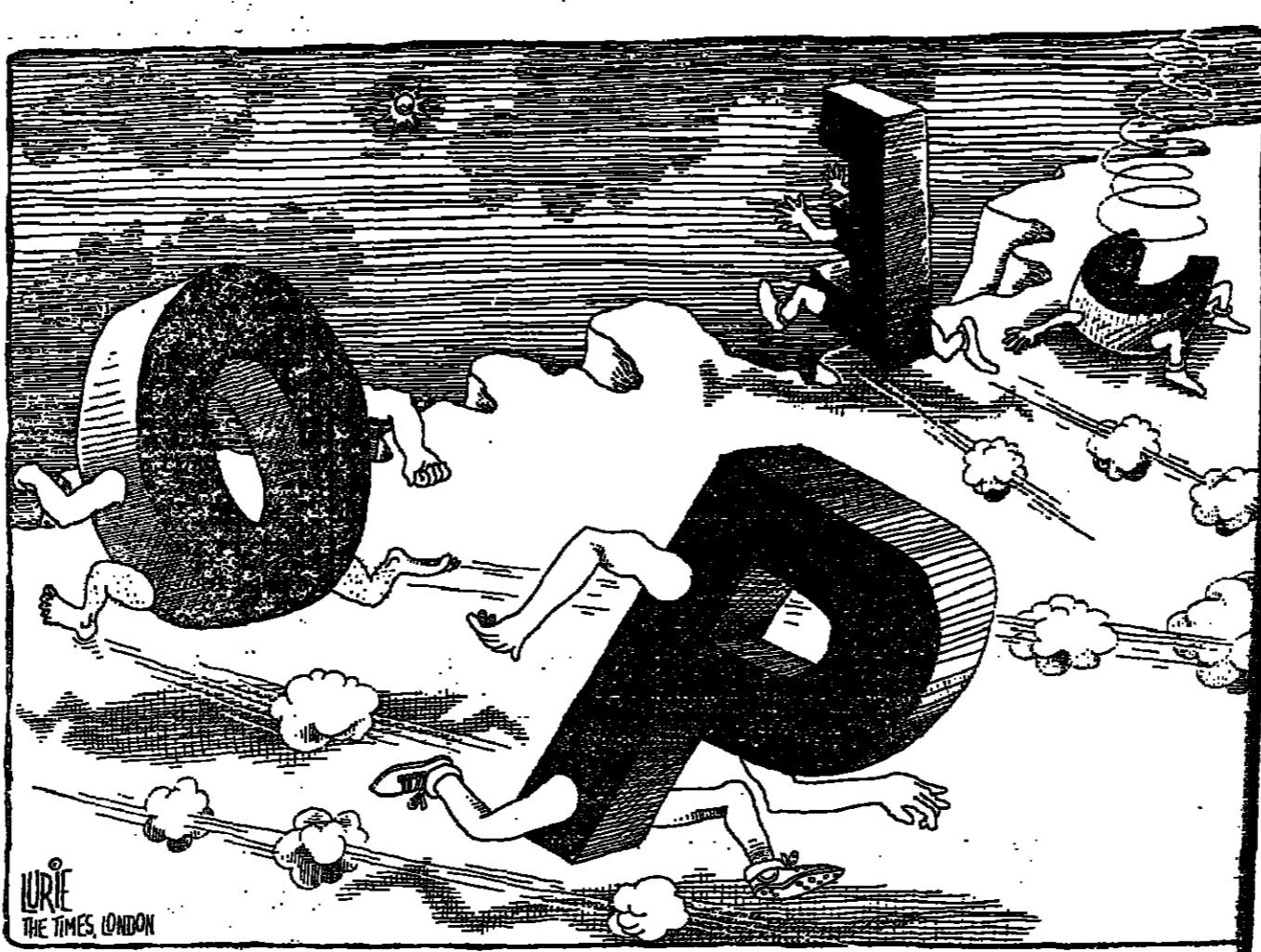
Prime Minister Mr Michael Manley and Grenada's Prime Minister, pointedly not been invited.

On Easter Sunday the Reagans will worship in a seventeenth-century Anglican church.

Mr Reagan will be the first incumbent of the United States to set foot in the English speaking Caribbean, where American officials are playing down the trip's significance.

"Barbados is a nice country," said Mr Robert Ryan, coordinator of Mr Reagan's Caribbean tour, "and the President deserves a vacation."

But the real objective is clearly to show an American commitment to the major pro-Western, free enterprise governments in the area.



## Crusaders in a dugout Iranian guest for martyrdom

From Robert Fisk, Dusanli, Heights, Western Iran, April 6

The dugout was small, with thick dirt in the air. There were weapons attached to the mud-and-wooden framed walls — a captured Iraqi machine gun and an automatic rifle — and a few steel helmets piled in a corner.

The light from the sand-bagged doorway forced its way into the little bunker, defining the features of the six young Iranian soldiers in one-dimensional perspective, like an Open painting of the First World War trenches.

There was no monstrous anger of the guns, only a dull, occasional vibration to indicate that the Iraqis had not abandoned all their artillery when they retreated from Dezful.

There, however, the parallel ended. For the youngest soldier was only 14, his voice unbroken by either fear or adulthood. The oldest was 21, an Islamic volunteer from Iran's "Reconstruction Crusade," who expounded the principles of martyrdom as the guns boomed away distantly outside.

We were just six miles from the Iraqi frontier, at the very northern tip of the Iranian Army's newly-extended and potentially vulnerable front-line. Martyrdom is an old, well-known subject here, much revered because it is much witnessed.

The 14-year-old said two of his friends from Kerman had died in the fighting — one his own age and the other only a year older. He had cried, he said, when the authorities delayed his journey to the battlefield. His comments were at one and the same time both incredible and genuine, clearly unstaged since we had only by chance run to his dugout when the trench parapet beyond the bunker, the vibration physically shaking the dugout.

There was no doubt, however, which of the soldiers most clearly understood the ideology of martyrdom inside

this claustrophobic bunker of sand and dirt.

When we asked why Iranians should be so apparently willing to die in battle, the soldiers nodded towards a young man, bearded and intense with a rifle in his hands, sitting cross-legged on a dirty rug by the entrance.

In the West, he said, it was difficult — perhaps impossible — to understand Iran's apparent desire for martyrdom. But we asked, did he want to die in this war?

The young man spoke loudly, with monotone passion, preaching rather than answering our question. Hassan Qasavi, soldier of the volunteer Reconstruction Crusade, was a man whose face went beyond such questions.

"It is impossible for you in the West to understand," he said. "We do not seek death as a journey from one form of life to another and to be martyred while opposing God's enemies brings us closer to God."

There could be no doubt that he identified the Iraqis with these theologically hostile forces. Indeed, as if on cue from God rather than the Army of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, there was a loud rumble of artillery and Qasavi raised his finger towards heaven.

We waited to see where the shell would land, fearing the direct hit that soldiers prefer not to think about. There was a bursting explosion outside the trench parapet beyond the bunker, the vibration physically shaking the dugout.

Qasavi seemed grateful for the shell burst. "Our first duty," he proclaimed, "is to kill the enemy forces so that God's order will be everywhere. Becoming a martyr is not a passive thing, like standing somewhere and waiting to be killed. It is an active thing. Hussein, the Third Imam, killed as many of his enemies as possible before he was martyred, so we must try to remain alive."

If we could not understand this, Qasavi explained it was because the European Renaissance had done away with religion, no longer paying attention to morality or to the ethics, concentrating only upon materialism.

There was no staunching this monologue, no opportunity to transmute this belief with arguments about humanism or love. "Europe and the West have confined spiritual issues to the corner of churches," Qasavi went on. "Western people are like fish in the water; they can only understand their immediate surroundings. They don't care about spirituality."

He bade us goodbye with no ill will, offering us fresh Shiraz oranges as we left the dugout for the dangerous, bright sand outside.

## Belgrade wary on détente

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, April 6

Mr Andrej Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said on leaving Belgrade that he had found the city "very useful and necessary," continuing the impression that the talks had helped to clarify respective positions but that differences remain.

Mr Gromyko, however, refused to comment on President Reagan's proposal to meet Mr Brezhnev in New York later this year.

As Mr Brezhnev was the first high-ranking Russian to visit Yugoslavia since President Tito's death in May 1980, the visit was taken up almost entirely by talks on international affairs.

The object of the visit for the Soviet Union, was to get the Yugoslavians to support for Mr Brezhnev's proposals for peace. But although Yugoslavians welcomed the proposals, the principle that anything aimed at disarmament was welcome, it still maintains the view that it cannot support détente confined to two major powers alone.

The view was emphasized when Mr Josip Brozovic, Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, said that only by removing the cause of tension, which in the Yugoslav view originates from the use of force and intervention, could peace be a lasting one.

Nevertheless, the final communiqué underlining the generalities on which the two sides could easily reach full agreement, such as the necessity of stopping the arms race.

The visit therefore ended by reaffirming the respective positions but the Yugoslav proposals as a step in the right direction.

## Skier buried for five days

Tahoe City, California. — Miss Anna Maria Conrad, was recovering after spending five days and nights buried under an avalanche at Alpine Meadows ski resort near here.

The avalanche killed seven other skiers. Miss Conrad, who is 22, was saved by a search party on the fifth day. She was unharmed except for a few bruises and slightly frostbitten feet.

## Letter from Moscow Galloping automania afflicts Russians

Go to a smart party in Moscow nowadays and you will find people clustered round the guest of honour, filling up his drink, inviting him to their dachas, and surreptitiously scribbling down his private phone number. It may be a well-known actor or poet, but more likely the star of the evening is someone every top official wants to get to know — a good garage mechanic.

The age of the automobile has descended on the Russians with a vengeance. The business of buying, running and maintaining a car must be more time-consuming and frayed more tempers in this country than almost anywhere else. It is not simply that cars are hard to get and cost a great deal. You have to be a crook, a millionaire or a self-taught mechanic if you want to keep your car on the road.

Car production is outstripping that of spare parts and the growth of garages at an alarming rate. Of 750,000 new vehicles produced each year, the state repair stations can handle only 38 per cent. One newspaper calculated that in the provinces spends on average 60 hours to get one repair performed. And even then he cannot be sure his car comes home any better.

A spot check at Moscow's central service station for the popular version of the Fiat — found excessive exhaust emission in seven cars in a row which had just had their carburetors adjusted.

When the inspector tested the brakes of one car, it precisely refused to stop. The station foreman explained that the car's new brake shoes would perform poorly "only for the first 20 to 50 kilometres," but said that in any case the garage was simply asked to fit them, not to make sure they worked.

Most Russians remove any excess station for the car. Mirrors often find their way into women's handbags as make-up mirrors can vanish in five minutes. There was a nice irony when Christina Onassis married her Russian husband in Moscow. As the happy couple emerged from the Palace of Weddings, the richest woman in the world was escorted to her husband's waiting grey Volga, from which he had carefully detached the wipers in case they were needed during the wedding ceremony.

But all this does not dampen rising automania in the Soviet Union. Georgians are the worst affected. I was once approached by a swarthy man as I was waiting in line for modes Zhiguli and offered thousands of roubles in cash on the spot. When the British Ambassador was rash enough to take the official Rolls down to Georgia a few years ago, his party had to fend off prospective buyers who produced astronomical sums in fat wads from their pockets. It is even rumoured that one by one, cars from the exotic fleet in President Brezhnev's stable have been finding their way down to the southern free-wheeling republics.

Soviet officials, are seriously talking now about turning the service stations over to the private sector in order to cope, and experiments have begun on these lines in the Baltic republics. Officials have tried everything to hold back the sales of cars, from doubling the price of petrol to lengthening the waiting lists for purchases.

Michael Binyon

Service stations may go into private sector.

Making spares is new cottage industry.

The answer of course is to get the job done privately on the side — as half all Soviet car-owners do. For this you need a good mechanic who can not only get away with moonlighting, but can also handle the elusive spare parts. The simplest way to steal them — from the state garages, thus making the shortages worse. Some enterprising mechanics fashion the required pieces on home lathes, and this has grown into quite a cottage industry.

A crowd of men who broke down near Kursk in the depths of southern Russia. He was told he would have to wait four weeks for the required part, but he could find help at the local computer factory. When he made the right contact there, the man was apologetic because he could not provide that particular part on the spot. "But wait a couple of hours, and we'll get it made." It turned out

## ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Mod card accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. Outside London Metropolitan Area.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100.

**ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 370 4000/4100. **ALBERTA** 6.30-8.30 P.M. 37

Television  
Paternal powers

Last night was Authority Night. Young Arnold in QED (BBC 1) could not get enough of it and was serio-comically instructed in the New Life-manship of power by figures as old as Machiavelli and as new as John T. Dorey for Success (BBC 1). Pope John Paul II (Everyman, BBC 1) was perhaps grabbing back too much — not for himself, the distinction was made clear, but for his office. Whistling Wally (BBC 1) today, BBC 1 has given up the authority of a father in order to make the lads in the pub laugh and forget the awfulness of their lives in the rolling mill, whilst everyone wanted a great deal more authority else they already possessed in abundance, this being the West Coast of America — in Desmond Morris's new series, The Human Race (Thames).

Best of all is to be a Californian bishop and dress in the clothes of the European Counter-Reformation: that way you not only reach the altar untroubled down a broad division of the devout and get to christen the baby or confirm the child, but you are, Dr Morris told us, invested with the Authority of Time. Which brings us back to the Pope.

Despite a trick of speaking about the media as if it were a distasteful social disease, Peter France's Everyman patch, Peter France's doctrinal summary of Karel Wojtyla was instructive and sharp. The silliest, by far, was The Human Race, whose ingredients — freeways, tits, Vivaldi, bums, drums and sunset over the Bay — became as predictable as its analogies between primitive and sophisticated human and animal behaviour now seem glib, dated and banal.

QED, also new last night, should turn out less homogenized since it aims to popularize general science, medicine and technology in a different way each week: the first programme was fun, but Fey, Wally K. Daly's play was unsentimental and touching: the pub clown died of cancer, and the son grew up in the days around the death. The message was that of Stoyev, now, even if you come back later, and the boy died. Well acted by Mark Botham and Kenneth Farrington; producer, Imes Lloyd, director, Gerald Blake.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Cinema

## A creation of mankind

'Quest for Fire', already with cult status in the United States, opens in London tomorrow. George Perry interviews its director and investigates the extraordinary problems of location shooting

"For years I have wanted to do a film about mankind's start — the last lap before modern man," says Jean-Jacques Annaud, director of Quest for Fire. His film opens in London tomorrow after success in Annand's native Paris, and the United States, where it has assumed an immediate cult status. Prehistory has attracted film-makers before, but rarely seriously. "I looked at several — Raquel Welch with the dinosaurs in One Million Years BC and Prehistoric Women in their leather bikinis walking through a Shepperton forest." Annaud has used a novel by J. H. Remy Senior, published in France in 1911, as the basis of his film, which attempts to conjure up a realistic paleolithic Europe 80,000 years ago, with vast, untroubled plains and mountain ranges, swamps and dense forests, where herds of mammoths and sabre-toothed tigers are still extant, sharing existence with humans in various stages of development.

"Gerard Brach (Polanski's screenwriter on many films from Knife in the Water onwards), and I agreed that the book, as it stood, was a disaster, and we quickly left it behind. But there was something in it I loved — this sense of prehistoric fear."

"It's like science fiction without the technology, but with the feelings. Hardly anything is known of these early men, but it is not hard to see that those with intelligence could win and survive. Possession of fire meant the ability to make metal tools, to cease to be primitive. There was something mystical about the flame. Once they had it they would keep it going for years — it mustn't die."

Brach and Annaud asked Anthony Burgess to devise a language for the film, so that the actors communicate in real words, rather than grunts. Burgess applied himself to the task of creating a prehistoric philology, with relish. Similarly, Desmond Morris was asked

to choreograph an appropriate body language, eliminating modern gestures. The actors are as yet little-known, and are as likely to be recognized in the street after this film as Darragh O'Connell, who plays the leader, Noah, Ron Perlman, the less bright Amoukar, and Nameer El-Kadi, the gentle Gaw, spent up to three hours each day before filming, having moulded latex face masks applied to give their features, an ap-like aspect. Perlman, a wry New Yorker, comments: "They stayed put, even in 115 degree heat, but it was murder if you had an itch. And you couldn't sweat through them. At the end of the day when they took them off there would be about a litre of perspiration inside."

Initially, the film was to have been shot in Iceland and Kenya, but a management shift at Columbia caused them to drop the project. Another company, Twentieth Century-Fox, picked it up but the Screen Actors' Guild strike foiled production. With changes of key personnel it then became a French-Canadian project (some scenes were actually shot in the case of the film, was substituted for Iceland. For months the cast faced conditions ranging from the bone-rattling chill of the Cairngorms to the baking heat of a Kenyan soda lake. In the case of the girl, Rae Dawn Chong, a coat of grey paint with chipmunk stripes. "If Jean-Jacques wants us to act miserable then he believes that the circumstances must be miserable," says Perlman after a hard day at Lake Magadi, near the Tanzanian border. "It's very easy to find oneself making a modern gesture when you're barefoot on needle-sharp rocks."

"To get spontaneity from the actors," says Annaud, "we use a long lens for much of the time. Technique kills art. They're not aware of the technique. I wanted them to feel free. This is not a film



Noah (left), Gaw and Amoukar (Everett McGill, Nameer El-Kadi and Ron Perlman) take refuge from a tiger

with elaborate special effects — the lab technique did not fit the picture. The pleasure as a director comes from directing good actors and the editing.

"The hardest part was shooting with animals, particularly the elephants," Jimmy Chipperfield rounded up a number of circus elephants who were dispatched to the Scottish highlands and given hair-pieces and lengthy tusks to simulate mammoths. They were a disaster. On the first day they charged the wrong way, destroying the camera tent. Fourteen elephants trampled on the equipment boxes containing cameras, lenses, filters, spares worth thousands, and miraculously (a great tribute to the sturdiness of Samuelson's cases) not a single one was broken. On the second day again they went in an unexpected direction, straight into a morass, and one of their number nearly drowned. Filming was at a standstill while a hundred people tried to work out how to extricate an elephant from a Scottish bog, scarcely an everyday problem. On the third day the recalcitrant creatures attacked their costumes and tore their furry rugs off. On the fourth day they ran on past the camera and stamped the wardrobe

ent, much to the discomfort of those within, sheltering from the cold. Eventually the scene was completed in Canada.

Annaud is 38, infectiously enthusiastic, at his best when the going is rough. He likes to regard himself as Alan Parker and Ridley Scott. Like them he was a highly successful director of television commercials. He dropped his lucrative career at roughly the same time as they did and moved into features. His first, a satire on war and colonialism in Africa, Black and White in Colour, won an Academy Award. His second was Coup de Tête, a send-up of bourgeois hypocrisy in a small French town. Quest for Fire is only his third film; he does not believe in churning them out.

"A very busy director will do a film a year. I'll do one every three. I believe in staying very close to my work. I think that must be a European attitude. I cannot plan out my career a long way ahead. In a way I admire people who can write another film while they are shooting one. Even as we sit here in this Nairobi restaurant at dinner, the only thing I have in the forefront of my mind is the scene that I shall be shooting tomorrow."

## Beyond the Footlights

## Lyric, Hammersmith

The Cambridge Footlights supply a perennial exception to the rule that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, and this constitutes a perennial hazard to each new generation of undergraduate entertainers emerging from the university stage only to be told they are not as good as Jack Hulbert, Jonathan Miller or John Cleese.

There is nothing in this show that tempts you to predict a glittering theatrical future for any of the five members of the company, but jointly their personalities and separate skills do form an effective company, and — an unusual merit in Oxbridge revue — they spend at least as much time in making fun of themselves as in having a jolly good old sneer at the world outside.

A strong sense of unjustified privilege runs through the show, as in Emma Thompson's hippophilic envy of working-class children who go to day schools and thus escape being separated from their ponies for three whole months, and Hugh Laurie's description of the

ideological torment he went through before accepting a whacking grant from the UGC. They even have a heartfelt blues on lacking anything to feel blue about.

Frequent projections of the placid Cambridge teddy bear serving its teeth upstage, serve as a constant reminder that the five know where they are at and feel uneasy about it and when they move out of this cocoon it is with the knowledge of what they have learnt inside it.

The various boss figures — bullies, attorneys, captains of industry — are built up from the model of a tutor who cannot remember a student's surname but finds it deeply suspicious that his friends call him Kim. It is only one move from this collegiate ogre to the beaming executive who has just published a pamphlet on "Sacking for Pleasure", and the Cabinet resolution to dispatch Edward Fox to sort out the Argentines.

The specialist in top dogs is Stephen Fry, a harmless lanky figure who seems built for nothing more energetic than pouring out dry sherries, but who possesses an unnerving gift for repeating back harmless remarks as damaging admissions and allowing a charming smile to

freeze into a hangman's smirk. The other theme running through the show is that of Victorian parody, as with an amended version of Dracula (the castle door is opened by a ghoul called Travolta), and a Dickensian last chapter where the orphaned heroine is reunited with her fatherly protector who briskly orders her down to the kitchens.

These are mildly amusing, as are an education debate conducted in Unwinisms, a stream-of-consciousness chess match and a running gag featuring a sculpture called "Conversation Piece" which strikes its viewers dumb.

However, with the exception of the concluding Ayckbourn charade, there is nothing you could call hilarious; and too much nonsense dialogue and joke pronouncements. Emma Thompson, the most versatile of the team, makes up for their musical deficiency. Though, having said that, I must record Robert Bathurst's number "I want to shoot somebody famous" as the one item where the show breaks out of its undergraduate shell to say something direct and frightening about the life beyond it.

Irving Wardle

## Concerts

to dawdle, but Menuhin was game, and gave us classical violin playing to clean the ears and ravish the senses.

His technique was tested to the full in the finale of the eleventh concerto in D, but he held his own (he even encouraged two movements). His musicianship was heard at its greatest in the C minor concerto called "Sospetto", whose manner closely approaches J. S. Bach. There was never a moment when Menuhin's audibility was in doubt, in a hall where soloists are supposed still to be acoustically underprivileged.

William Mann

## Perlman/Canino

## Festival Hall

When the C major Fantasy, D934, for violin and piano had its first performance, in Vienna in 1828, the year of Schubert's death, "The hall paper critic wrote: 'The hall gradually emptied and your correspondent admits that he, too, is unable to say how this piece finished.' Well, Itzhak Perlman and Bruno Canino played it on Monday, and like everyone else in the Festival Hall, I stayed until the end.

Though not well known, its Deutsch number indicates that the Fantasy was written in proximity to such works as the Winterreise song cycle and E flat Piano Trio. But after a characteristically poetic introduction played with great purity on this occasion, this is a quite different proposition. In place of, say, the private griefs of Winterreise, there is a grandiose brilliance, Schubert in fact composed it for Josef Slavik, whom Chopin later called "a second Paganini".

Max Harrison

## Polish CO/ Maksymuk

## Barbican Hall

Within a short while, Jerzy Maksymuk and his Polish Chamber Orchestra have established themselves as firm favourites here, through records and visits. It is good to hear them so soon in the new Barbican Hall, where they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes. On Monday they are playing two programmes.

Except that the harpichord continuo gave, for my taste, rather too discreet support to his string colleagues, the performance of Handel's A major Concerto Grosso from the Op 6 set, typified Maksymuk's musicianship.

The soft movement, was boldly dapper, almost foppish, yet so exactly controlled as to remain always well-mannered. The fugue, always its music in sharp exhilarating focus. The solo passages were exquisitely delivered by Jan Stanienda, as if to say "Trump that, Yehudi!"

On came Menuhin to play three concertos from Vivaldi's celebrated Op 8, and out came the trumps. Menuhin excels in music which he has known for a long time, but does not often play at concerts; he loves it, especially if it is difficult, as much in these concertos as Maksymuk did not allow him

## Dance

## Nureyev's Paris

When Rudolf Nureyev walks into the Paris Opéra office at the Paris Opéra in September next year he will be taking on one of the most difficult, but potentially rewarding, jobs to be found in the world of dance today. One of the oldest companies in Europe, the ballet of the Paris Opéra can trace its foundation back to 1661. It has also proved in recent years to be one of the hardest to direct and, since the resignation of Serge Lifar in 1959, has seen a succession of directors, few of whom have lasted for more than a few years.

Throughout its history, which in the last decade has included at least one closure, and any number of strikes by both dancers and technicians, the dancers have maintained an astonishingly high level of technical attainment. In London audiences when the company visits Covent Garden in July this year. What it has lacked since the departure of Lifar is a leader strong enough, and with adequate backing, to cope with the byzantine intrigues of the rigidly structured house. Nureyev, it is widely thought, will carry this kind of authority and has worked

previously with the incoming administrator, Massimo Bogdanovich. His contract runs for three years, starting with the 1984 season (Rosella Hightower, the outgoing director, whose resignation is effective from July this year, has agreed to stay on for one further season). Nureyev's contract requires him to be with the company for 180 days, roughly half the year, about 40 times each season.

He will be responsible for staging or choreographing one new production each year, and in a recent conversation he indicated that these were likely to be standard classical works. Likely stagings are his own productions of The Nutcracker and Romeo and Juliet. He also has in mind a new production of Swan Lake, but for this, rather than importing the production he made for the ballet of the Vienna Staatsoper, he spoke of mounting a version as close as possible to the 1895 Petipa original.

Another condition he has insisted on is the continuation of the regular seasons outside the Opéra which have been a feature of Hightower's regime.

Judith Cruickshank

## Art Blakey

## Ronnie Scott's

To most bandleaders, the problem of replacing the prodigious Marsalis brothers, whose own ensemble made its bow in New York last week, would have been terrifying. For Art Blakey, however, it is merely another chapter in the history of the Jazz Messengers since 1954; wisely, he uses such goings and comings to maintain the group in a constant state of creative alertness.

The holdovers from the Messengers who so memorably visited Frith Street towards the end of last year are Bill Pierce, the tenor saxophonist whose gravity and self-possession never distill into mere solemnity, and whose ideas are so complex as to suggest those of Warne Marsh translated to a hard-bop context, and Charles Fambrough, now perhaps the best double-bassist of his kind, which is to say that he can walk a 4/4 with huge authority and considerable imagination.

To fill the gaps in the front

## Jazz

line left by the departing Marsalis, Blakey has gone to the same source: the trumpeter Terry Blanchard and the alto saxophonist Donald Harrison are both young men from New Orleans, and although it would be devaluing recent (and carefully chosen) superlatives to compare them favourably with their immediate predecessors, they give the same impression of being all gassed up and ready to burst.

Blanchard has some of Wynton Marsalis's audacity, tempered with a likable diffidence; his momentum splutters sometimes, but ideas cartwheel off at unexpected tangents. At the moment, Harrison is the more interesting player; one has a big, commanding one, full of life, and allows careering up-tempo lines to splinter into seemingly opposed but brilliantly linked fragments. Together with Pierce, they maintain throughout the unit's outstanding repertoire the sense of barely suppressed ensemble power which was a hallmark of the last line-up.

Richard Williams

## VICTORIAN VISTA

MONUMENTS IN PLASTER IN THE REOPENED VICTORIAN CAST COURT



Weekdays 10.00-17.00. Saturdays 14.30-17.00. Admission free. Open 31 March. For V&A Information 01 891 4884

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

## EVA MATTES

"This engrossing and deeply moving study of friendship, devotion and creativity..."

"It must be the finest literary movie ever made..."

"An imaginative reconstruction of the last years of the life of Proust... exquisitely staged... impeccable"

"As a love story you will be hard pushed to find a film in London to match it"

"Superb acting..."

NOW SHOWING Programmes: 3.50-6.15 8.45

CAMDEN PLAZA 485 2443

OPPOSITE CAMDEN LOCK MARKET

"BRILLIANT FILM" CITY LIMITS

"...a storm of approval for The Animals Film" THE GUARDIAN

"I do not know when I have (been) so moved by the power of the cinema as a medium to transform the entire sensibility of an audience" SUNDAY TIMES

Narrated by JULIE CHRISTIE Music by ROBERT WYATT

GATE BLOOMSBURY Russell Square tube 83/8422 83/777

This ad was supplied by THE B&A

ACADEMY 2 Oxford Street 437 5129

FROM THURSDAY

LINO VENTURA MICHEL SERRAULT ROMY SCHNEIDER

in CLAUDE MILLER's gripping psychological drama

THE INQUISITOR

GRAND PRIX DU CINEMA FRANCAIS

PRIX DE L'ACADEMIE FRANCAISE

and 6 other top French awards

## Opera

## The Force of Destiny

## Dominion

Whether it be destiny, accident or coincidence that plots the moves in the operatic narrative, it can only seek theatrical salvation through Verdi's music. For various reasons this was far from being achieved when the Welsh National Opera decided to open the season with a new production of Opera with it on Monday.

Odd to announce it as La forza del destino when it is sung in English, although I should have remembered that its East German producer, Joachim Herz, given in the language of its audience. Presumably in this case he is anxious for the political message to get across having altered (with consent) some passages in Andrew Porter's translation so as to give it not only "social relevance" but a racialist slant which is seen to be reinforced by the casting.

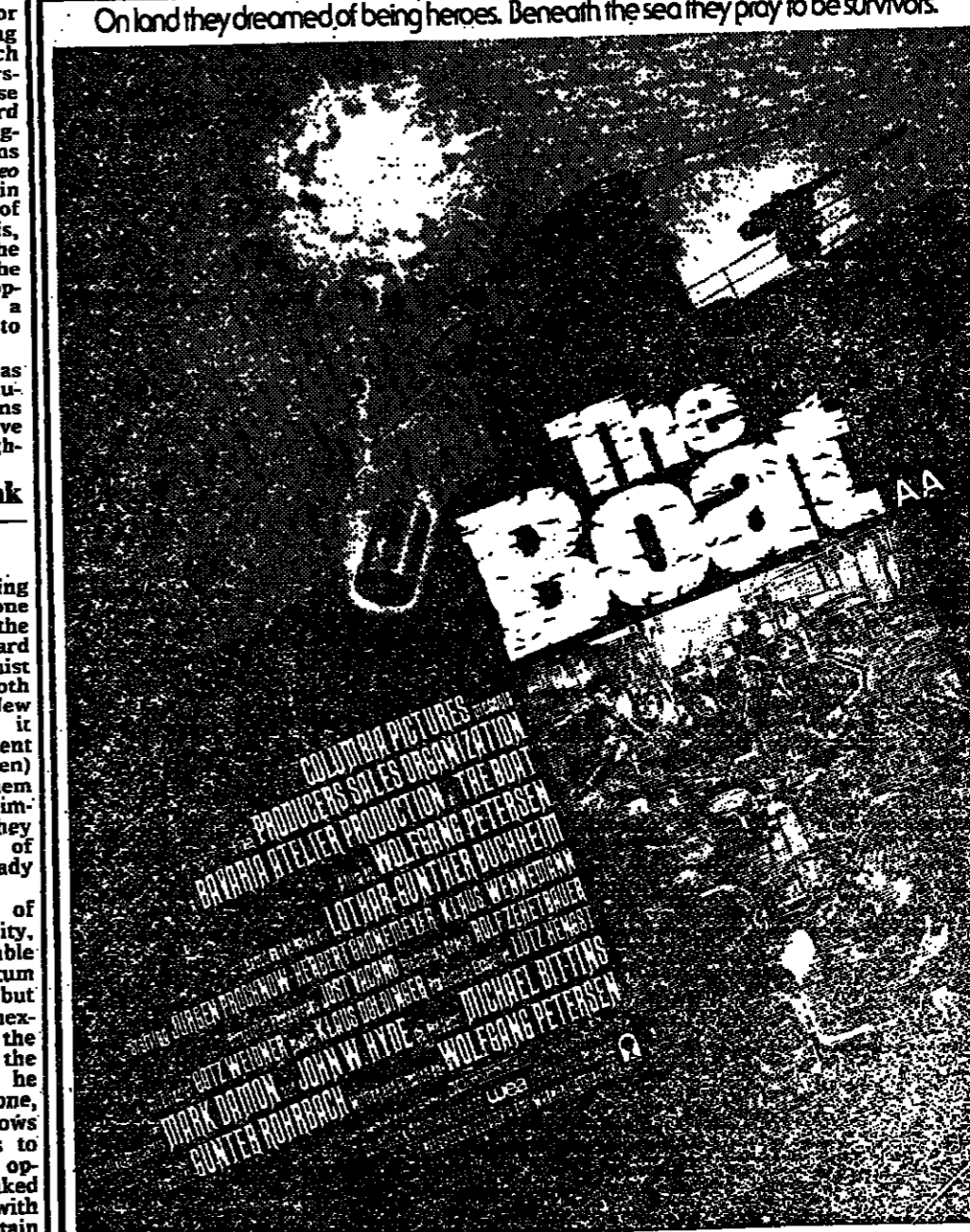
It cannot be said to help much else, for both the black tenor Moises Bakker, Don Alvaro, and the white baritone Norman Phillips, as the vengeful Don Carlos, sounded greatly overstrained by the vocal demands, especially in their confrontations. The tenor was at least their in-adequacy, for these particular roles called in question such a choice of opera for the Welsh company's repertoire.

Richard Armstrong's conducting was a redeeming feature, giving the music its required breadth and spirit, and drawing a notably good orchestral response. Elizabeth Vaughan had the measure of Leonora in vocal character, though not in sustained line: her scene with Don Garrard's splendid Father Superior was the highlight of a performance which, as a warning to the unwary, runs more than two hours before the first (and only) interval, shoved in the middle of Act III.

For much of this time I thought the production held the sprawling narrative together quite well in spite of generally dull designs. Thereafter, chorus singing could save it from falling apart and the tarantella (Claire Powell, a spirited Frezzosilla). The abrupt return to Verdi's first ending, discarding the final trio, is neither musically nor dramatically persuasive.

Noël Goodwin

On land they dreamed of being heroes. Beneath the sea they pray to be survivors.



FROM TOMORROW

LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE • ODEON KENSINGTON

TELEPHONE: 830 5252

Can't perf. Monday-Saturday 14.45-7.50pm Sat. 7.50pm-11.50pm

Henry Fairlie reports on the surge of pro-British feeling in Washington over the Falklands

# By jingo, we're all rooting for you

Members of the numerous but not usually very gregarious British community in Washington were by last Saturday closing ranks. Expatriates who have not thought of home for years met and abruptly asked each other if they had yet enlisted. Even those who have all but renounced their allegiance to the Queen for the pecuniary rewards of working as an international civil servant in the World Bank had a rush of blood to their heads.

A rather dour acquaintance, who one has always suspected must have come here after being cashiered from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers for an unappealing offence, brightened appreciably as he said: "I did not think that there would ever again be the occasion to fight for the empire." Another waxed with indignation as he corrected an American: "By God, man, do you not understand that it is a crown colony?"

There were 50 princesses in the city on Saturday, each from a different state, celebrating the annual cherry blossom festival. But not even they could compete with the news, which, with pardonable exaggeration, was whispered through the crowds on Constitution Avenue: "Prince Andrew is leading the Queen's Navee". It was an affecting day for Her Majesty's subjects here but what mattered more was how it affected the Americans.

We had steeled ourselves to meet the attempts at a graceless and disparaging humour. In the opening to almost every story the Falkland Islands were described as "remote" or "obscure". Washington's own and very funny political satirist, Mr Mark Russell, a nightclub performer, appeared at a private party on Saturday. He began by suggesting that Mr Alexander Haig had difficulty in finding where the islands were.

An Englishman shouted a warning that HMS Invincible was on its way. It was a shot across Mr Russell's bows, which he seemed deliberately to mishear.

"HMS Principal?" he queried with a sniff, or did he mean "HMS Principle"? Backed by the huzzas of a few of our countrymen, even less numerous than the garrison on the Falklands, the Englishman warned that they were an advance naval party.

It seemed clear that we were to be met only "with scoffs, and scorns, and contemptuous taunts". But when Mr Russell at last came to sing his ditty about the evil aggression, he had a pleasant and even exhilarating surprise in his four stanzas. He writes his new material in response to the day's events quickly. But not even he could have altered his song on his feet as a result of the shot across his bows.

He had set his words to a jaunty, rather Gilbert-and-Sullivan martial air, but not one word failed to punch home. In his first

## No-one could compete with the news: 'Prince Andrew is leading the Queen's Navee'

stanza, he flayed Argentina, savagely mocking its pretensions. Listing the components of its invasion force, he concluded with "the cast of *Evita*". The brave huzzas of the small British contingent were now drowned by the swelling chorus of high-spirited Yankee support.

In his second stanza, his tinkling on the piano only reinforcing his words, he fired his broadside. Having once held back the Nazis single-handed, the British were now being invaded by the Nazis' grandsons. As he let the last line fly — something like "The grandsons of Bormann, and Hitler, et al" — the Yankee laughter broke into cheers. George III could have entered the party and been carried shoulder-high.

So to the parting shot in the last line of the song. The British

had discovered that the invasion was an Irish plot. There could have been no more unexpected or funnier ending. But the laughter which erupted also carried wave after wave of resounding cheers. Unmistakably they were anti-Argentina and pro-British. The Englishman who had led the first assault with his small band felt like Sir Roger Keyes at Zeebrugge.

The party was being held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the opening of a bar near the White House, used mainly by politicians and journalists, any those who hang about the margins of both professions. Therefore most of the packed audience were regulars who are politically sensitive, which means that their reactions may not be characteristic of ordinary Americans. But it no less means that they are interesting.

One could feel the two unmistakable sentiments being woven together by Mr Russell: the surge of pro-British feeling that simply warmed the cockles of one's heart; and the release of a pent-up impatience and disgust with all the shabby dictatorships of Latin America. The mastery in Mr Russell's song was precisely the linking of Britain's stand against the Nazis who fled to Argentina to all the wretched South American dictatorships.

Even if the audience was politically uncharacteristic in its sophistication and sensitivity, it was composed mostly of people who to some degree both register and form public opinion. There is a growing distaste and resentment in the United States at the way the Administration seem willing to truckle to any corrupt and violent regime if only it can present right-wing credentials to satisfy Mr Reagan.

If the British throw the Argentines out of the Falkland Islands, more Americans than perhaps Mr Reagan realizes will stand up and cheer. They cheered and even marvelled when the British in one afternoon repossessed an embassy in London, while all the power of

the US could not get its own people out of its own embassy in Tehran. They will cheer again if the British, in a famous metaphor, now hit the Argentines for six.

One returns then to the serious expressions of opinions here. The newspapers begin by making allowance for what *The New York Times* calls "the comic-opera aspects of the event". *The Washington Post* on Sunday could not decide how to place these comic aspects. On its front page, it referred to the whole affair as "a cross between a nineteenth century melodrama and a Peter Sellers farce". In its editorial, it said that the crisis has "an Alec Guinness quality".

But before *The Washington Post* discovers that it is all much more like Margaret Thatcher in an Agatha Christie film — or the *Good Show* or even *Ima*, if its memory stretched back so far — one must read on to what these solemn organs of opinion have really said in the intensity of their first animadversions. They are clearly and firmly pro-British and anti-Argentina, and add the weight to Mr Russell's act and his audience's response.

## Mrs Thatcher needs the voice of Elizabeth I to her army at Tilbury...

*The Washington Post* says: "The British do not appear to be in a mood to be pushed around; The Brits have nothing to apologize for in the Falklands". It goes on: "Argentina committed aggression. By doing so it removes itself from consideration as an American partner in other hemispheric matters". What one must notice again are the complementary wishes that Argentina and not Britain should be humiliated.

*The New York Times* says of Argentina: "Beyond that, the Administration will have to think

seriously about its relations with a regime that, for all its verbal tirades against communism, provides grain and comfort to the Soviet Union, but mainly human rights embarrassments and military affronts to its western friends". All of these reactions are vital. The British need to realize that they do not only have sympathy here but can have support.

This is a time for the British Government to play skillfully but with candour on American opinion. Having launched a large naval force, it must intend, and be seen to be intending, the exercise of power it represents. Her Majesty's Ministers cannot let Prince Andrew lead the charge — for that is the symbol on which Americans have fixated — and then order him to retreat like the Grand Old Duke of York.

Britain can command wide popular and deeply informed support here. It cannot pursue its ends only through an American Administration which has soiled and tied its hands in Latin America. There is a potential public support for Britain here as it has not really existed since the Suez operation. If the Americans cannot win these days, then, by jingo, they are rooting for the British to win.

What is needed from Mrs Thatcher is the voice of Queen Elizabeth I to her army at Tilbury: "I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any prince of Europe should dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms".

And I may also be allowed to speak for the British colony here: "Your Majesty, your royal subjects here are ready, a small contingent, but with our right swords, last used at Malton Moor in defence of the Crown, already taken from the walls".

© Times Newspapers Limited.

# One person one vote: the only way for Labour

Democracy is breaking out all over the Labour Party, but in some unexpected and certainly unplanned ways. That is the main finding of the first report to be published on how constituencies voted in last year's deputy leadership contest. Today, the report goes to Labour's NEC with a request for action.

It was the famous Wembley Conference which decided on a change in how Labour's leaders should be elected. In place of a franchise limited to MPs, power was to be shared with the trade unions and constituency parties.

No decision was taken on how the voting should be conducted in these two sections, although it was the intention of some to limit the franchise to the small core of activists who make up each local party's governing body — the general committee. That is not how the reform has worked out in practice.

After all the ballyhoo of electing the deputy leader had died down, we were told that the NEC had been asked for information on parties who extended the franchise beyond the hard core of activists. Forty-nine constituencies replied.

Twenty-one constituencies organized a one person, one vote system because they believed this was the only way party members would be able to have a say in the contest. Some members argued against the postal ballot on the grounds that an important principle was at stake and that only those who were prepared to give the minimum support of coming to a meeting should be allowed to vote.

Most of the 21 constituencies organized a postal vote. Three constituencies organized a one person, one vote system on the basis of local and general election procedures. Postal balloting certainly led to a higher turn-out, involving often more than two-thirds of the membership.

A total of 19 constituencies carried out branch ballots, but, surprisingly, there was no single way branches undertook to consult their members.

Some branches invited people to the branch meeting, and those unable to attend gained no vote. Others organized voting by branch meeting, but allowed a postal ballot for those unable to come. Others organized the vote at their regular branch meeting and took the ballot box round to those members not in attendance. There was variation, too, on how the votes were cast at the branch meeting. Some branches conducted a secret ballot while others had a show of hands.

Some branches organized transport for members who would otherwise be unable to come, and this kind of offer, together with how well the branch organized itself, helps to account for the difference in turn-out at branch meetings. One branch reported a turn-out of 77 per cent of those eligible to vote, while another recorded a turn-out as low as 20 per cent.

Nine parties held a mass meeting of members to decide their choice for deputy leader. Most made it a big event with a number of attractions other than voting for the deputy leader.

One of the unexpected consequences of the electoral college is that it has brought into being different classes of ordinary Labour Party members — those who vote in leadership elections and those who cannot. Some members are given the vote in leadership contests while others are disenfranchised, unless they are on their local party's general committee.

The NEC needs to act to ensure that all party mem-

bers have equal rights in electing the leadership. The only way forward is for the NEC to back the principle of one person, one vote and to lay down guidelines on how votes should be cast in the constituency section before any future contest is held in the electoral college.

Our survey showed there are four important issues on which the NEC should rule: (i) Who is eligible? Many parties reported difficulty in deciding who was and who was not eligible to vote. Some decided that members had to be of 12 months' standing. Others of six months' standing, while some parties settled for anybody who held a current membership card. (ii) How to count? There was also a wide variation on how the votes were counted and what they meant once they were counted. Deciding where to count the votes can affect the outcome. Small parties, again, a disproportionate representation on general committees by mandating their general committee delegates. In some cases, this leads to local party supporters, while some parties, while gaining a majority of votes, on the general committee, was supported by only a minority of individual branch votes.

(iii) What timetable? It is important to lay down a timetable for future contests. Not only is this desirable so that campaigns don't rumble on for six or more months, but it is also crucial in getting information to local members. One constituency reported that these branches which met early in the month decided their votes before the literature from candidates arrived.

(iv) Rigging the result: In view of the lack of guidelines, some constituency parties behaved less than openly. One party member wrote to say that there was no mention of the leadership contest at her branch meeting until she raised the question.

Without clear ground rules the chances are that poor members will be excluded. We know that the poor are less likely to attend meetings than other people, and in these, as in other circumstances, a postal vote is essential. Indeed, this was the view to which some members came after they had organized a branch ballot.

After completing our survey other parties told us that this too had extended the franchise to ordinary members. And already a number of parties which did not do so last time have decided to ballot all their members in any future contest. Most of those who reported a high turnout were also reporting a high turnout in the general election.

Showing regard for the principle of one person, one vote, making democratic decisions. This principle is now being firmly rooted in the electoral college. The NEC should issue guidelines to encourage its spread to all constituency parties and standardise the form of the election procedures.

**David Cowling and Frank Field.**

David Cowling is research assistant to Mr Peter Shore. Frank Field is Labour MP for Birkenhead.

# The man who came up with a corker

by Alan Hamilton

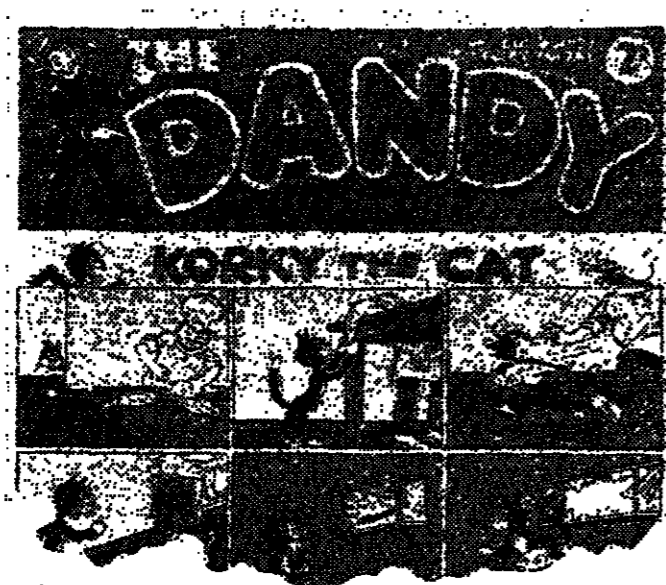
The man who gave the world *Desperate Dan* retires this week after 45 years in the editor's chair of what was once the world's largest selling children's comic.

Dan, the cowboy of superhuman strength and stupendous cactus chin, who exists on a diet of cow pie with the horns and tail projecting through the pastry, was the creation of Albert Barnes, who edited the first issue of *The Dandy* on December 4, 1937, from that citadel of old-fashioned values, the Duncree publishing house of D. C. Thomson.

Barnes has run the curiously unchanging *Dandy* ever since, except for a year of war service when the chair was occupied by his assistant, George Thomson, a young man of promise who eventually ascended, by way of the European Commission, to the chairmanship of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

"Desperate Dan was the roughest, toughest cowboy. He was to be the strongest man in the world; a man who could chew iron and spit rust. I told the artist to base him on me and give him a chin like a chest of drawers", Barnes recalls.

Thomson wanted a picture comic for children, aged six to 10, of equal appeal to boys and girls, to complement their "famous five" clutch of children's story papers, *Wizard*, *Hotspur*, *Rover*, *Adventure* and *Skipper*. It was an innovation in the world of children's comics, and was followed some



Comic turns: left, the first issue of *The Dandy* in 1937, and right, the 1982 version. Can you tell the difference?

months later by an equally famous stablemate, *Beano*. Only *Desperate Dan* and *Korky the Cat* survive from the original cast of characters. Keyhole Kate and Hungry Horace are no more, and another early character, an unfortunately named youth called Invisible Dick, has disappeared. But the style has changed little. Bob, the *Dandy* wonder dog, simple, identifiable characters tripping through banana skin and water pistol humour scoring points over parents, teachers and policemen. But no-one ever really gets hurt. "There is never any real violence, only the cartoon

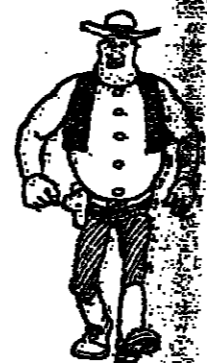
kind to be found in *Tom and Jerry* where the victim always springs back unharmed", Barnes said. It gives children a chance to cock a harmless snook at authority, and sublimates their desires to kick against the traces. Sex, religion and politics are, of course, out altogether.

Well, more or less. Black and white wonder dog, was recently kidnapped and taken to Argentina, adding fuel to the suspicion that, deep down, Argentines have stereotyped baddies. Authority has occasionally objected to the rubber bricks

children's comic market. *The Dandy* is unlikely to see again its heyday of nearly 1950s when it was selling 2.2 million copies a week. Thomson claims that no comic in the world, before or since, has equalled that circulation.

D. C. Thomson, whose flagship, *The Dandy*, remains the only British daily newspaper with a front page of small advertisements, are deeply secretive about circulation figures. That is known is that a quarter of the *Dandy* readership turns over each year.

Barnes's successor, Dandy chief sub-editor David Torrie, will hope for a regular supply of year-olds ready to enter the world of greifs, yikes and bargs, of Biffy Pigg and Screw Driver, where every sentence ends with an exclamation mark and the sight of violence is a slipper on the backside.



## Pensioners as pioneers

Some of the Falkland Islands' early settlers were Chelsea pensioners. A number of the kelper families now under Argentine military rule are descendants of a detachment of Chelsea pensioners sent to the Falklands by the War Office as garrison colonists in 1849.

Most of the 30 married veterans chosen for the experiment were Chelsea out-pensioners. They were given prefabricated wooden houses, initial supplies of fuel and food and 10 acres of land. At first most of them hated it.

Yet when the opportunity was given a few years later to return to England, only a few did so. Some had become good gardeners and others found work in the growing ship-repairing industry. Age was on their side: most of the pensioners were in their early forties or younger and one, James Brown, "pensioner and carpenter", was only 24.

## Corned beef corner

It may prove difficult, in the two or three weeks it will take the naval task force to reach the Falklands, to keep up the spirit of jingoism and bellicosity which has swept the nation.

Today's jingoistic gesture will, I fear, take some of the cheerfulness out of national pride. As a token of how seriously it regards the crisis, the English Tourist Board has decided to suspend the

advertisement of its Maritime England promotion, perhaps feeling it makes too poignant a reminder of past naval greatness.

On the other hand, pays to know your enemy and the Argentines do, from a safe distance, seem to be a rather lopsome lot. You will have read yesterday about the murderous Rivero, in whose honour Port Stanley is now renamed. He is, I know, not the Argentines' only folk hero with a distinctly doubtful past.

As a contribution to the national, but I hope temporary was effort, PHS will continue to welcome items of information harmful to Argentina, and news of any ferocity laudable or laughable, here at home.

## A plum of P.G.

Through his unjust disgrace in the war and his long years in exile, P.G. Wodehouse had one loyal fan — the Queen of England. Last night the Queen Mother paid a private and unannounced visit to the *World of Wodehouse* exhibition at the National Theatre, an attraction open freely to all who visit the building.

The Queen Mother is an avid reader of Wodehouse, and collects his books in her library in Scotland. She has almost all his tremendous output. In case Her Majesty should fancy a further treat, PHS recommends *Words by Wodehouse*, for which David Ryall does a hairless wig and does a plum of an impersonation. It is the early evening platform performance in the Olivier Theatre on April 14 and 21.

## THE TIMES DIARY



The British Standards Institution has set a new standard for British music. This news is not intended to encourage the detractors of Peter Maxwell Davies and Harrison Birtwistle. BS 4754 applies only to the way scores and parts are presented.

Scores to British standard will

henceforward be clear enough for double bass players to read without straining forward; printed on paper thick enough for the next page of notes not to show through; and in ink waterproof enough for Handel's *Water Music*.

The standard gives guidance on how note spacing, slurs, ties and crescendos should be represented, and takes a particularly firm line, I hear, on silences.

## Chain of events

A complete glossary of health and hygiene — from Abatement notice to Zwitterion (an iron carrying both positive and negative charges, present in some detergents) — proves a rich midden of scatological information. Prepared by Mr Colin Lucas and published by Renikill at £15, *Hygiene in Buildings* traces the history of the lavatory from the Knossos latrines, built for King Minos 3,600 years ago.

Choice pickings include the Human Lavatory — a medieval public servant who walked the streets in an immense cape which he could use to cover his customers and the pail he was carrying; and the dreadful fate of Richard the Raker, a gongfermer employed to clean latrines and cesspits who in 1326 fell through the latrine planks in his own privy and "drowned" noisily in his own excrement.

## Haughtier cuisine

Culinary quaintness and rumble-dethumps are out in Scotland this year, according to Colonel Pat Paterson who runs *Taste of Scotland*. Two new dishes created this year for inclusion in the brochure are Beef Nan Eilan, noisetta of lamb and fillet of beef with contrasting cream, and

pickled walnut sauces — and garnish mouse with West Coast prawns. A haughtier cuisine, at any rate, than Cullen skink and howdies.

## Leaking boards

Very wet Wales, and Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru president, and MP for Carmarthen, may have discovered the reason. He complains that while British water boards generally waste about a quarter of the water, Welsh Water Authority loses an average of a third, and in some places, a half.

The Government yesterday claimed all maps of the Falklands from Edward Stanford, the map-sellers in Long Acre, to help it handle the crisis. An official from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys called at the shop and hurried away with about 80 maps.

## The memoir face

Joseph Gormley's autobiography, *Battered Cherub*, was appropriately written with the most modern aids to productivity. Like every good unionist Gormley had a mate on the job — ghost-writer Jeremy Hornsby, who previously worked with the disc jockey Peter Murray to produce *One Day I'll Forget My Trousers*, a volume most memorable for the cover photograph of its subject in underpants and suspenders. Gormley, finding himself a rich vein put some half a million words on 50 tape cassettes. Hornsby sieved out the warty slack over four years with a word

processor, and his discs fuelled the computerized typesetting, making Gormley one of the first books on the general lists to be produced by the new technology.

## Falling star

Residents of New Jersey take a dim view of the twilight of the stars. For its centenary the Actors Fund of America put on a television show and raised \$2m for the elderly residents of its retirement home, but now plans for a nursing home near the residence have been squashed.

Actors Fund said it could fill its 50-bed nursing home at a fee of about \$100 a day, only about a third of what elderly actors have to pay locally at present if they fall sick.

The neighbours, who have been happy to have any of the past in their area for the last 20 years, objected in a twinkling. Mayor Sandra Greenberg said: "When I first heard of their plan for residence I applauded it, but elderly and sickly stars from around the country would certainly impact adversely on this high-class neighbourhood."

having lost his battles with Fox's nervous attitude was delighted to hear, when the BBC started negotiating the purchase of television rights, that it would be interested in an extended version, using discarded footage.

Despite Putnam's wholehearted support for the others, Fox abruptly vetoed it, saying that it would establish an unwelcome precedent.

There is still cause to be grateful to Fox. The BBC was among those in Britain Putnam approached in the search for a buyer for *Chariots*, and another American studio rejected the project as "a real disaster with no viability at all in the American marketplace because of style and tone as well as subject matter."

The Pet Food Manufacturers' Association announces that it will end the staining of offal from slaughterhouses, which, it says, would "make finished pet food products unacceptable to the pet owner". PHS would hope so, too, but, horrors, the association goes on to say it has told the Government about "the important implications such staining would have on the human food chain." What is going on in this country? Are people eating the pet foods or the pets? I think we should be told.

Is the insurance business developing a conscience? A reader sends me a circular which says: "We are the main feature of *Crusader's Revolutionary Guide to the Pet*". PHS

## Postal wa

From the *Ch...*  
Office Users' I...

Sir, In his c...

Government's...

the national c...

March 15, C...

Chairman of...

proposals the...

try consumer...

It is arguab...

of arbitration...

proper to a c...

think it is no...

customer's c...

easily act as...

Customers we...

question the...

commitment t...

interests.

The issue...

one for users...

British Telec...

and the Codes...

and Telecom...

published in...

to pursue un...

redress thro...

arbitration...

ently by the...

of Arbitrator...

not legally b...

tries declared...

normally be...

accept them.

Under the...

Communications...

Office's legal...

extended to...

lost or dama...

post. We have...

fully conclu...

the Post Office...

Institute of...

provide for...

a binding arbit...

industry's ne...

son one  
ie only  
Labour

bers have equal right  
electing the leadership  
only way forward is for  
NFC to back the principle  
one person, one vote and  
one day down guidelines on  
votes should be cast in a  
non-competitive section  
of the future contest is  
the electoral college.  
are four important issues  
which the NEC should be  
deciding on. Who is eligi-  
ble for election? Should  
decisions be made by a  
committee of members?  
Should the members be  
elected by the public?  
Should the members be  
elected by the public?  
Should the members be  
elected by the public?

How the ferry  
made their choice

- Mass meeting
- Branch ballot
- Ballot by post
- Postal ballot

Of all the days of the year to select to beat the drum for a national campaign which has been slow to catch fire, Monday must have been among the most unlucky. With the fleet sailing off to glory and ministers tumbling, the country had little attention to spare for the metaphorical militancy on display at the TUC's special conference on the Employment Bill. "There will be risks, there may be casualties, we may get knocked, but we will give as good as we get," declared Mr Murray with native caution setting his sights before battle rather lower than Mrs Thatcher was doing elsewhere.

The programme of action against the Bill, agreed with acclaim by all but a few of the unions represented, is also anything but bloodthirsty. The TUC General Council drafted it with concern not to encourage the movement's aircraft carriers to steer outside the territorial waters of legality. This showed good sense, but can have done little to persuade ordinary trade unionists with more urgent anxieties about the security of their jobs that the proposed reforms seriously amount to "a manifesto for a union-free society", as Mr Murray put it. He rejected a policy of using industrial action to bring a government down undemocratically. Other speakers, like Mr Arthur Scargill and Mr Joe Wade disregarded his lead and spoke unthinkingly about the possibility of breaking the law in the struggle against the Bill. Major campaigns of industrial action against it, as

### Postal watchdog

From the Chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council  
Sir, In his observations on the Government's consultative document on consumers' interest and the nationalised industries (article, March 15), Mr Alex Henney, Chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council, bemoans the absence of any proposals to give arbitration powers on the nationalised industry consumer councils.  
It is arguable whether the duty of arbitration is one which is proper to a consumer council. I think it is not. The council acts principally as an advocate of the consumer's case. It could not easily act as arbiter as well. Customers would be entitled to question the extent of the commitment to representing their interests.  
The issue does not however arise for users of Post Office and British Telecom services. Under the Codes of Practice for Postal and Telecommunications Services published in 1979, customers may pursue unresolved claims for redress through a scheme of arbitration operated independently by the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. Whilst the arbitrator's recommendations were not legally binding, both sides tried to declare that they would normally be honour bound to accept them.  
Under the British Telecommunications Act 1981, the Post Office's legal liability has been extended to cover most things lost or damaged in the inland post. We have recently successfully concluded negotiations with the Post Office and the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators which provide for a scheme of legally binding arbitration to match the industry's new legal liabilities.

### Ecosystems

From Professor C. D. Pigott  
Sir, Your correspondent Dr A. S. Thomas (March 17) in his strongly worded criticism of the term ecosystem shows that he does not understand its meaning. Perhaps he has forgotten, or perhaps never read, the article written by Sir Arthur Tansley in 1935 in which the word was introduced and defined with admirable clarity.  
Tansley proposed the word to describe a particular level of organization of natural systems in which vegetation, animals and the physical environment are linked together by the transfer of energy and materials. Tansley recognized the difficulty of defining the boundaries of ecosystems for, in a sense, the world is an ecosystem, but he proposed that the term was more usefully applied to those much smaller systems in which net transfer of material across the boundaries is minimal.

### One nation

From Dr C. Goodson-Wickes  
Sir, What better way is there to forge the One Nation that you seek (leading article, March 30), than to reintroduce a form of national service?  
Cooperation between white and black citizens in such a framework would surely go far to promote new attitudes and attitudes as an inalienable age.  
You are faithfully,  
C. GOODSON-WICKES,  
95A Jermyn Street,  
St James's, SW1.

### Ulster assembly plan

From Mr Tom Arnold, MP for Hazel Grove (Conservative)  
Sir, The Prime Minister has made it clear on a number of occasions that Northern Ireland will remain a part of the United Kingdom for as long as that is the wish of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland. The guarantee is firm and should not be in doubt.  
There is no immediate contradiction, therefore, between the Union and the preferred wish of the main Northern Ireland political parties to move in the direction of devolution.  
The fact is that Northern

### Irishmen's own assembly

Irishmen had its own devolved parliament for fifty years and all the main local parties wish to see devolved government restored, albeit for different reasons and despite their disagreement about the form it should take. There are well established administrative structures to support it.  
In sum, geography and history make Northern Ireland very different from any other part of the United Kingdom, with its own distinct political needs and two communities with different aspirations and perceptions of national identity.  
Indeed, integration would offend one section of the local

### Population without fully satisfying the other

population without fully satisfying the other; it would for that reason be more likely to inflame the security situation rather than to diminish it. Integration would not reassure the majority population since most unionists see devolution as the best safeguard for their own particular lifestyle and culture; and it would set back constructive relationships with the Republic of Ireland and important sections of United States opinion.  
You are faithfully,  
TOM ARNOLD,  
House of Commons,  
April 1.

### A goodly usage

From Mr Bernard Cox  
Sir, Mrs Tullio (April 3) complains of the newspaper coming off on her hands. For many years I used old copies of *The Times* for pressing my trousers (no dampening required). However, I had to stop this habit of a lifetime when my wife showed that the ink was transferring from paper to iron and then on to my white shirt.  
Perhaps one has to use properly matured copies for this purpose. Any evidence on the proper length of maturity would be welcome.  
You are faithfully,  
BERNARD COX,  
89 Kingsfield Avenue,  
North Harrow,  
Middlesex,  
April 3.

## WHO'S AFRAID OF A BIG BAD BALLOT?

advocated by a number of delegates, would be illegal within the terms of the Bill itself, even if not of the existing laws on political strikes and secondary action. The Bill is deftly drafted to minimise the need for active union co-operation: it will exist and influence their calculations and actions whether they like it or not, and even if employers prove reluctant, as they often may, to go to court on the strength of its provisions.  
The prevailing atmosphere made Mr Murray sound pallid, and the voices which urged the dangers of a long and costly campaign embarked on without strong rank and file support were few and faint. One of the most revealing phrases of the day came when Mr Murray described the Bill as an attempt to drive a wedge between unions and their members. Some of its provisions, in particular those designed to encourage unions to test by ballot whether existing closed shops still command support among members, can indeed claim to be so. But a rift has to exist before a wedge can be driven into it, and the popularity of the closed shop, as well as of other equally rough and ready means of imposing union discipline, is widespread inside the movement as well as out. It is a standing reproach to the trade unions that the abandonment of such practices should need to wait for a nudge from legislation.  
The truth is that the Bill is

modest in its scope and its likely effects. While this hampers the campaign to present it as a threat to trade unionism as such, it also means that many reforms which would still further improve accountability have been omitted. Only last week, Mr Norman Tebbit said that his mind was not fully closed to the possibility of adding a clause to encourage the use of strike ballots in place of the factory-gate votes which are so easily manipulated. Balloting for union elections is a reform whose effects might be even more profound. Even where it does occur, balloting today is too often inadequately supervised. In the short term, legislating on these matters might tend to add them to the category of things that trade unionists refuse to see any good in because Mr Tebbit favours them. It might also increase the scope for calculated defiance and the creation of martyrs; but nothing would do more to make the movement more truly representative. The longer term, advantages would thus be manifest. If the trade union leadership wants to claim that it truly represents its members, it would be more convincing if it did not object to measures which would provide evidence for that claim. Of course they would not. The evidence would undermine their claim, and thus their leadership. Let us have the evidence by introducing much more provision for balloting, both about strikes, and about leadership.

At the same time we in the industry must continue our search to develop alternative systems which are intrinsically safer from abuse and I would stress that this positive approach to the problem has been receiving attention in my company for several years. I should be grateful if you would be able to disseminate the whole of the word, the malaise in a less than rational way, whilst ignoring the disease itself.  
Yours sincerely,  
N. C. MACDONALD,  
Director (Technical),  
Evode Limited,  
Common Road,  
Stafford,  
April 2.

### Freedom of the media

From Mr Jacob Ecclestone  
Sir, You will, I hope, allow me to reply to the letter (April 3) from Mr Farmer, General Secretary of the Institute of Journalists, concerning my refusal to admit your correspondent to cover our recent annual conference.  
As a matter of policy my union asks other trade unions to admit only NUJ members to cover their meetings. We do so because the NUJ is a trade union and is not affiliated to either the TUC or the International Federation of Journalists and can make no such claim. It would, therefore, be absurdly inconsistent if we were to admit a member of the IOJ to report on our annual conference.  
For Mr Farmer to assert that the leadership of the NUJ would use the closed shop in journalism "to silence opposition in the media" is ludicrous. As he knows perfectly well, my union's own journal is so independent of the NUJ leadership that it frequently makes life uncomfortable and embarrassing for us by exercising independence guarantees — an independence that recent events have shown is not enjoyed by many editors in Fleet Street.  
That is only our domestic situation. The NUJ operates many closed shops abroad, including several in national newspapers, and in none of them could Mr Farmer find evidence to substantiate his allegations.  
Yours, etc.,  
JACOB ECCLESTONE,  
Deputy General Secretary,  
National Union of Journalists,  
100 Abchurch Lane,  
314-320 Gray's Inn Road, WC1A,  
April 5.

### Labour and deterrence

From Mr J. R. V. Courts  
Sir, Michael Foot stated quite clearly that we are right to defend the Falkland Islands citizens against the aggression of the Argentines. Yet the whole of the Government's argument for the deployment of the Trident missile system is that we should be in a position to deter a would-be aggressor.  
It does not require much imagination to visualise a situation in which England, deprived of any form of nuclear deterrent, could be blackmailed and occupied by a foreign Power. This situation could only be hastened if Michael Foot's "unilateral disarmament" policies were carried out.  
I would seem to be the height of hypocrisy for him and other members of the Labour Party to attack this Government's lack of readiness in terms of dealing with the Falkland Islands situation, and yet propagate policies which would virtually mean 50 million British people would be left in a defenceless situation.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. R. V. COURTS,  
Moatfield House,  
Vicarage Lane, Waresley,  
Sandy, Bedfordshire,  
April 5.

### From Mrs Laura Laycock

Sir, "Somehow, some time, the Argentine forces must be induced or forced to leave the Falklands. We have the full authority of a Security Council resolution to support this proposition" (*The Times*, April 5).  
For Argentine, read Turkish; for the Falklands, read Cyprus. What price diplomacy, what price guarantees, and what price the resolve of the international community, eight years after?  
Yours faithfully,  
L. LAYCOCK,  
13A Richmond Mansions,  
250 Old Brompton Road, SW5,  
April 5.

### From Mrs Rosemary Goring

Sir, Now that the Falkland Islanders are, for the time being at least, under Argentine rule they will presumably have to start learning the Argentine national anthem. This is a stirring composition, with a revolutionary flavour not unlike that of the Marseillaise, and the first four lines run more or less as follows:  
O mortals, hear the sacred cry,  
Liberty, liberty, liberty!  
Hear the sound of breaking chains,  
And see, enthroned, Equality.  
One imagines that the Islanders will render these lines with more than ordinary fervour.  
Yours,  
ROSEMARY GORING,  
Little Wood,  
Rushlake Green,  
Heathfield, Sussex,  
April 3.

### From Sir Maxwell Joseph

Sir, The Government has succeeded in turning a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta into a Wagnerian tragedy.  
Yours faithfully,  
MAX JOSEPH,  
1 York Gate,  
Regents Park, NW1.

## WHEN THE SMOKE CLEARS

While British ships steam south through the Atlantic and the Argentines continue their efforts to fortify the islands there will be a great deal of diplomatic activity. Among other things, Britain and Argentina will be trying to rally support for their case. But it will also be a good time to consider not only what should be done when the task force reaches the Falklands but also what Britain hopes to achieve thereafter.  
The immediate objective is quite clear. It is to reverse the fait accompli imposed on the islands last Friday, and in the process to show General Galtieri that such naked acts of aggression are wholly unacceptable. That is of the greatest importance. There are small countries and territories in many parts of the world, not least in Latin America itself which would be at risk if it was felt that the generals in Buenos Aires had got away with this invasion. They chose to send troops against a small and defenceless people, the citizens of a country with which they had apparently friendly relations and with which they were holding negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

cost? Or do we take the view that in the long run they are too far away and too unimportant, and that they should therefore be eased into some sort of congenial relationship with Argentina? The second course is the one which has been followed in recent years by both Conservative and Labour governments. It led to a situation in which the islands were very much dependent on the good will of Argentina, even before last Friday's attack. Apart from a ship which sailed from Tilbury four times a year, the only regular communications with the outside world were the weekly flights to and from Comodoro Rivadavia provided by the Argentine Air Force.  
That was not a bad policy in itself. Admittedly it had the disadvantage of giving General Galtieri and his colleagues the impression that the British government was anxious to be rid of the Falklands, which may have encouraged them to miscalculate. But the miscalculation was not an inevitable result of the policy. If the British government had shown at an earlier stage that it was determined to defend the islands there could still have been progress.

Much will now depend on the circumstances in which, if all goes well, the Argentines are induced to depart. If they have been humiliated, they will remain uncooperative for some time. Britain will then have to maintain an active defence of the islands against a possible new attempt at invasion, and also replace the services which were provided by Argentina before the invasion. It can be done. But it would have to be done. But it would be an expensive commitment to maintain over a long period.  
At some point, therefore, it will be necessary to try to restore links between the islands and Argentina. This will not be easy, especially if there has been fighting. Obviously diplomatic relations would have to be restored first. But it would not be the first time in history that a showdown, whether diplomatic or military, had clarified a relationship and in the period of reconstruction provided a more realistic basis for negotiation. At all times, however, we would have to face up to the possibility that such attempts would be unsuccessful. Our future policy for the Falklands can never again be allowed to depend on an Argentine veto.  
It is not too early to look ahead in this way, even though the immediate future is murky. Britain did not seek or provoke a conflict with Argentina and has no wish for a long period of hostility. It must assert its rights and the principles of international law without compromise but at the same time it should make clear its desire to return as soon as possible to normal relations with Argentina. This can be achieved only if the Argentines have the same aim. The burden of proof now lies with them.

## Glue-sniffing and solvent abuse

From Mr N. C. MacDonald  
Sir, Mr Allan Roberts, MP (report, April 1) is following a path, added by a number of politicians, in this country and overseas, in believing that the use of aversive additives in solvent-based products will eliminate or control solvent abuse.  
To be acceptable any additive must meet three criteria. It should not enhance in any way the health risk of the preparation to which it is added. It should not interfere with the acceptability of a preparation by those who will use the preparation for its intended purpose. Finally, any additive should not detract from service performance of the preparation, and in this case we mean the adhesive strength.  
My company has investigated the possible use of aversive additives and volatile organic chemicals with characteristic nauseating odours are most commonly thought of in this connection; allyl isothiocyanate, which occurs naturally as a component of oil of mustard, has been used in adhesives in certain parts of the United States.  
All evidence indicates that substances of this type are either ineffective at safe levels of use or have only a transient aversive effect at higher or more dangerous concentrations, as well as interfering with the normal use and performance of the adhesive to which they are added. In West Germany another type of so-called aversive agent was added to a solvent-based product as a panic reaction to an outbreak of solvent abuse in West Berlin. The result was an increase in the incidence of toxicity amongst sniffers.  
To suggest, as Mr Roberts does, that there is a paucity of information on the subject is to misrepresent the facts. My company's research has revealed around 300 references from many authoritative sources in this country and others.

## Government failings in Falklands crisis

From General Sir Robert Ford (ret'd)  
Sir, Looked at from the outside, but with some knowledge and experience of the workings of the machinery of government over a long period, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that the present tragedy in the Falkland Islands is largely the result of gross crisis mismanagement.  
The well-tried and established Defence and Overseas Policy Committee has been modified by successive Administrations since the war to meet changing conditions. Chaired by the Prime Minister and comprising the Foreign Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Home Secretary, and with all the Chiefs of Staff in attendance, this committee used to meet under most governments on a monthly basis with prepared papers, receiving the world intelligence picture as seen by the Joint Intelligence Committee and with ministers together having the opportunity to listen to the professional assessments and advice of the Chiefs of Staff before they made their political decisions.  
As a staff officer in the Military Operations Branch of the then War Office who was seconded to the Cabinet Secretariat for the Suez operation I saw at first hand the disasters which followed when this element of the machinery of government was not strictly adhered to.  
Since that day I have served four Chiefs of Defence Staff over a number of years and before my retirement was a member of the Army Board. Throughout this period the DOPC system has been steadily eroded by successive Prime Ministers and governments, with some exceptions. The result has been that the fully considered professional advice of the Chiefs of Staff, in the knowledge of the latest intelligence assessments, has not been

## Plans for church unity move

From Lord Fletcher  
Sir, My friend the Bishop of Norwich (April 3) does less than justice to the final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic Commission. His purported quotation from page 84 of the report is misleading as it stands. The words in brackets do not appear in the report. The Bishop informs me that they were intended to be printed as an interpolation of his own.  
It would be unfortunate if progress towards reunion were left to depend on the precise significance to be given in a united Christendom to the primacy of the Bishop of Rome. Any form of organic unity may be a distant project, but the report registers the impressive progress made on a wide range of issues hitherto considered controversial. It emphasizes, on page 5, the bonds that unite our two churches:  
We confess the same faith in the one true God; we have received the same spirit; we have been baptized with the same baptism; and we preach the same Gospel.  
The increasing tolerance and understanding among the laity in both churches, coupled with a real desire for reconciliation. In recent years an increasing number of Anglicans visiting the Continent attend a Catholic Mass as communicants and are not discouraged from doing so. Even in England Anglicans are welcomed as communicants at a Catholic Mass or a requiem Mass.  
Conversely, though less frequently, Catholics from Europe attend Anglican cathedrals and churches as communicants. The decision for any individual is a matter of conscience. This practice develops a recognition of how much our two churches have in common.  
One hopes that, with the forthcoming papal visit, the momentum already established will not be lost. An initiative for a tangible step forward might well be a study of the case for a mutual reconciliation of ministries.  
Yours faithfully,  
FLETCHER,  
House of Lords,  
April 5.

## Channel link

From the Director General, General Council of British Shipping  
Sir, If the Government stick to their announced policy and insist that the UK half of any Channel tunnel or bridge is financed by private enterprise the shipping industry can have no possible objection. We do not fear commercial competition. What we do fear is a tunnel or bridge started on a "private enterprise" basis, made up to 1990 and with its difficulty and costs and time-scale escalate, as by all precedent they will, the Government of the day, whatever that may be, feeling impelled to subsidise the project or support a British Rail guarantee or throughput (which changes to the same thing as subsidy), particularly if the French are determined to press on.  
When the ferries and hovercraft can carry all increases in traffic, passengers and freight loads, the UK project gets into comparatively modest injections of capital (as compared with the vast sums even now envisaged for a fixed link) up to 2010, it seems madness to contemplate shelling out on an unnecessary and costly venture when the country needs so many other things.  
The ferries have never been completely stopped on any day since World War II, whereas a tunnel or a bridge could be blocked by weather or engineering mishap or industrial action or sabotage. Better not start. Remember Concorde.  
Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK SHOVELTON,  
General Council of British Shipping,  
30-32 St Mary Axe, EC3,  
April 2.

## Earlier bird

From the Reverend Canon E. F. Hudson  
Sir, Reviewing Steven Runciman's *Sicilian Vespers* in today's *Times* (April 1) Philip Howard writes: "Cambridge today publishes the first paperback edition of Steven Runciman's famous book. But a paperback copy has been in my study for more than 20 years. Published as a Pelican by Penguin Books in 1960, it then cost 6s! It is worth its present price, £8.95."  
I don't think that Mr Howard, or all people, has been influenced by today's date.  
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
E. F. HUDSON,  
The Rectory,  
Ingatstone,  
Essex,  
April 1.







## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## INTERNATIONAL

SWEDEN  
Workers  
win  
a say

The Swedish employers' association, the Swedish Labour Federation and the Swedish Metalworkers' Union have reached an agreement to give about 1.5 million workers in private industry a greater say in the running of their companies.

The employers will also have a voice in the adoption of new technology, organization of work plans and economic decisions.

However, the so-called co-determination committees will not have any veto over employer's right to hire and fire, as unions demanded some years ago.

**JAPAN**

Japanese car registrations hit an all-time monthly high in March, going up 6.5 per cent from a year before to a total of 529,950.

Japan does not intend to reduce its self-imposed ceiling on car exports to Canada this year, Mr. Shintaro Abe, the International Trade and Industry Minister, announced yesterday. He said he would recommend exports be kept to the 1981 level.

## AUSTRALIA

Employment in Australia fell in February, reversing the previous 12 months' trend, according to figures released by the Statistics Bureau. The bureau said civilian employment (seasonally adjusted) fell to 5,412,800 in February, down 5,000 or 0.1 per cent from January. In February last year, employment increased by 23,100 or 0.4 per cent.

Despite the fall from January, employment in the latest month remained at 76,600 or 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Mr. Nils Aspling, Swedish Industry Minister, who is touring Western Australia's mining operation areas, urged Australian companies to invest in Sweden to force their way into the European market.

## UNITED STATES

International coal shipments will more than double in the 1980s from 192 million tonnes in 1980 to 425 million tonnes by 1990, according to National Economic Research Associates, an American firm of consulting economists. It predicted that coal imports by Europe will rise by 1 per cent a year above the general rate of inflation between 1985 and 1990.

## WEST GERMANY

West German crude steel production totalled 3.88 million metric tons in March, up 11.3 per cent from February. Pig iron output rose 12.1 per cent to 3.82 million tonnes.

West German crude steel production rose 3.1 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 over the same quarter of 1981, according to the regional bureau of the federal statistics office said in Düsseldorf.

The West German manufacturing industry index of incoming orders fell by a provisional 1.3 per cent seasonally adjusted in February, after being unchanged in January.

## FRANCE

ETPM, a subsidiary of the French Vallourec steel pipe group, has been awarded a contract worth \$30m (£51m) by the Norwegian state oil company Statoil to lay a pipeline in the North Sea. It is one of the biggest orders of its type.

## BELGIUM

Belgium unemployment at the end of March remained at a record high of 10.9 per cent. The only change was a decline of 2,000 in the number of young jobless.

The trade deficit of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union widened sharply in January to a provisional Bel Fr 30,800m from Bel Fr 1,800m in December. The national institute of statistics reported in Brussels. January marked a worsening of the economic union's trading position, which had improved in the end of last year after a record deficit of Bel Fr 51,600m was recorded in August.

## UGANDA

Uganda will request the potential donors at a World Bank meeting in Paris on May 17 for help in its \$600m (about £37m) recovery plan. "We are telling the international community 'help us now. If you do, in two years we will be on the other side of the counter,'" Mr. Ephraim Kumuuru, acting finance minister, said in Kampala yesterday.

Frances Williams assesses our competitiveness

The international  
race Britain  
cannot win

Last year witnessed a rare if not unique event in recent British economic history. Managed, in a small way, to improve our international competitive position by dint of our own domestic labours, instead of relying entirely as in the past on the devaluation of sterling to keep British goods in the running on world markets.

The employees will also have a voice in the adoption of new technology, organization of work plans and economic decisions.

However, the so-called co-determination committees will not have any veto over employer's right to hire and fire, as unions demanded some years ago.

In 1981 lower pay settlements and a surge in productivity produced a rise in wage costs per unit of output of only 2.4 per cent. Britain's performance since the mid-1960s when wage costs actually fell. This compares with a rise of 2.5 per cent in the year to mid-1980. By contrast, the latest international comparisons show unit wage costs rising at a yearly rate of 3 per cent in Japan, 4 per cent in Germany, 11 per cent in the United States and 14 per cent in France.

The result will have been to boost British competitiveness by perhaps 2 per cent or so, in addition to the gain from a 10 per cent drop in sterling over the year, enabling us to claw back perhaps a quarter of the 50 per cent loss of competitiveness suffered during 1979 and 1980.

Government ministers are losing no opportunity to reiterate their message that continued low pay settlements and greater productivity are essential if workers are to price themselves into jobs in international markets.

Will that message be heeded? And even if it is, will Britain reap the benefits? On wages, the signals are unimpressive if not alarming. Pay settlements in the 1981-82 wage round are averaging about 7 per cent in manufacturing, the most internationally exposed sector of the economy.

The index of competitiveness used measures the rise in labour costs per unit of output in this country compared with our competitors, expressed in a common currency.

This is just 1 to 2 per cent below settlement rates in the previous pay round, despite steadily climbing unemployment and continued depressed output.

The majority of economic forecasters believe that the next pay round will see a higher level of settlements, perhaps of about 8-10 per cent. This would have earnings growing at 10 to 12 per cent over the year.

The forecasters point out that industrial output is

expected to pick up quite sharply later this year; that unemployment is likely to stabilize or rise very slowly; that workers' fear of redundancy; and that company profits are predicted to increase rapidly by anything between 20 and 30 per cent in 1982 with similar improvements in the running on world markets.

All these factors are likely to encourage workers to press for higher pay to compensate for the drop in living standards over the past year or so.

Information collected by Incomes Data Services, a private company which monitors pay, reveals that a few companies, in better financial shape than last year, have agreed to somewhat higher pay deals this time around.

Though companies may be disinclined to be generous on wages, the higher profits

Most economic forecasters believe the next pay round will see a higher level of settlements, perhaps of round 9 to 10 per cent.

will not be enough to finance stockbuilding and more investment, let alone high pay settlements — they may find it hard to resist workers' claims for some modest relaxation. If economic recovery persists in subsequent years, the pressures on pay are certain to grow stronger.

The Government, not surprisingly, is taking a more optimistic line. Treasury economists, who expect that last year's impressive performance can be repeated. In 1981, output per person in manufacturing rose by more than 10 per cent and output per person-hour by over 8 per cent to surpass the peak levels reached before the recession began in the spring of 1979.

This is a bigger rise than experience of past recessions would have suggested and it

began unusually in the cycle, when output was still falling. This, plus anecdotal evidence about new attitudes and working practices on the shop floor, has produced talk of a productivity "miracle" — the suggestion that the long-run trend of productivity has shifted upwards from the sluggish 1½ per cent or so seen for much of the 1970s.

Others take the view that recent rapid productivity growth is temporary, and unlikely to be sustained. They argue that the figures have been boosted artificially by closure or mothballing of less productive capacity to give a once-and-for-all productivity boost. And they point out that in past recessions labour "shaken out" has been "shaken in" again once recovery is underway, dampening previous productivity growth.

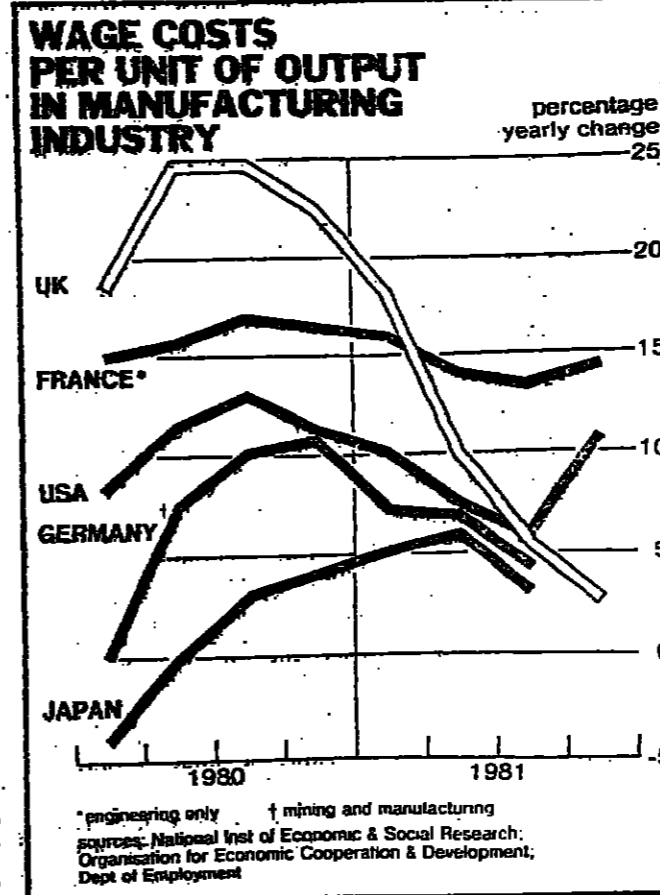
The Treasury counters this by arguing that continuing competitive pressures, and companies' expectations "of only moderate economic recovery", will keep up the pressure to hold costs down and by implication to be cautious about recruiting labour.

We shall not know who is right until output recovers in earnest. But no one is suggesting that last year's productivity gains can be repeated. Over the next few months as job losses continue while output picks up, productivity is likely to go on rising, though at a lower pace. But in the longer term even believers in miracles cannot expect sustained productivity growth above 4 and 6 per cent a year.

This alone would be twice as good as Britain's performance over the past few years. Another problem area is the scene abroad. Britain can only improve her competitive position without recourse to devaluation if her unit labour costs are rising more slowly than those of international rivals.

Last year she may have succeeded. But there are signs that in labour costs may be slowing down.

Over the past year or so recession, as in Britain, has tended to inhibit the growth in earnings. (France, which is trying to reflate its economy, is a clear exception.) But recession has also slowed the growth of productivity, reflecting the usual pattern in which productivity falls and rises with output. The reason is that output is normally cut more quickly than jobs.



% change	UK	US	Japan	France	Germany
Unit wage costs 1975-1980	89	36	0	45	17
Latest quarter 1980-81	2.6	10.8	2.9	14.4	4.2
Output per person-hour 1975-80	7	15	42	31	16
Latest quarter 1980-81	8.3	4.4	4.3	-4.6	3.5

The increase in unit labour costs elsewhere has thus not been as dramatic as in Britain. But economic recovery, which will be boosted by the recent drop in oil prices, means that productivity is beginning to improve in most countries. Even if it only gets back on trend — and it should do better than that in the early stages of recovery — this would mean productivity growth of 7½ per cent a year in the United States, 3 per cent in West Germany, 4 per cent in France and 7½ per cent in Japan.

All this serves to demonstrate how fast Britain has run to stand still in the international race for competitiveness. If our main trading partners, with their better productivity records

## Airing grievances, dispelling rumours

AT WORK:  
INDUSTRIAL  
DEMOCRACY

By Rupert Morris

Enthusiasm for worker participation or industrial democracy, if you prefer, has been at best sporadic since the Bullock Report sank amid widespread recriminations in 1977. The Post Office's decision to scrap its worker-director scheme two years ago was a further setback.

Old-fashioned management and trade unions suspicious of schemes that smelt of collaboration have combined to prevent isolated initiatives leading to any general move towards greater employee involvement.

Among the isolated successes have been profit-sharing schemes like the one operated by British Petroleum, which claims a direct response to the offer of two shares for the price of more than four years' service. But other large firms, such as GEC, are opposed to such schemes, arguing that it is virtually impossible to relate individual employees' performance to the company's share-value and that consequently employee shareholding schemes provide no real productivity incentive.

At a more modest level however, there is a form of worker participation which has grown out of Bullock and has been adopted by a sprinkling of medium-sized firms with some success. It is the company council.

Proprietary Perfumes (PPL) of Ashford, Kent, a subsidiary of Unilever, introduced such a company council in 1976. There was no pressure for trade union recognition, and industrial relations were calm. They have remained so ever since and Mr. Geoffrey Roberts, PPL chairman, has been able to spread the word about company councils to his occasionally envious colleagues on the CBI Kent Committee, of which he is this year's chairman.

It is probably impossible to know how much of the good



Talking it over — the company council at Proprietary Perfumes

relations that seem to reign at PPL are attributable to the existence of the company council. But PPL is indisputably a successful and growing company — its turnover last year was £57m which has never had any work stoppage among its 500 employees.

The council's constitution, which runs to six foolscap pages, deals at length with consultation. But it rapidly becomes clear that the prime object is communication. PPL's work force has shown little inclination to take an active part in management policy making.

Mr. Roberts said: "We needed to make sure that people felt involved in what was happening at all grades, both management and non-management. It's like a family, where you know that if you stop talking to each other you are in trouble."

The employees take it very seriously. Their representatives are elected from the various divisions — perfume, works, research and development, commercial and marketing — to serve on the council for two years. The level of voting is high, with 85 per cent taking part. Candidates and their supporters make posters and rosettes which clutter the factory at election time.

The eight-strong council meets every five months, with monthly meetings of divisional committees (also elected), being held. The council, in accordance with the constitution, can discuss

budgets, balance sheets, investment trends, sales, marketing and manpower.

In spite of all the democratic paraphernalia, however, it is an essentially paternalistic system. Mr. Roberts did not like that particular word but admitted that the degree of consultation depended entirely on how much he, as chairman of the company and of the council, was prepared to divulge.

Conversations with Mr. Roberts and three other members of the council did not reveal many major developments which had been inspired by the council, apart from the establishment of a dental centre on site. Canteen facilities, car parks, rest rooms and other practical matters were among the most common items for discussion.

Major policy decisions are often presented to the council as fait accompli. "But at least we'll know why," said Andrew Atfield, the company accountant and a council member.

"I think the chairman would be a fool to tell us the whole truth all the time," said John Church, council member for the compounding division.

Mr. Church said the council's existence did not stop the management taking occasional wrong decisions, which could, with consultation, have been avoided. The installation of a particular machine in his department had been a case in

point, he said. But council members agreed that though it had its faults, the council did provide a forum for the airing of grievances, and the dispelling of rumours and for general discussion which made an important contribution to morale.

Next month PPL will be integrated with the flavours and fragrances division of its parent company. The council will continue to operate at the Ashford site.

Surveys of company councils and other forms of industrial democracy have been unable to show any clear trends. The British Institute of Management, for instance, produced a survey last year in which 93 per cent of responding firms claimed to have established, or to be establishing, worker participation.

The CBI though produced a more comprehensive report on 413 companies which employed a total of more than three million people. This report showed that only 17 per cent of company chairmen chaired company or works councils and only 17 per cent of firms with such councils had established them in the last three years, indicating a slow rate of change.

But last month, in the week after Sir Raymond Pennock, CBI President, argued in the columns of *The Times* for more positive moves to involve workers, the Confederation was taking a rather more optimistic view. This optimism was

based on an independent survey of the employees of the same 413 companies which showed more than half the workforce felt their managements had become less secretive and more inclined to consultation. Only 20 per cent said there had been no improvement.

**THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST PLC.**  
Capital Loan Stock Valuation  
6th April 1982  
The Net Asset Value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is 290.88p calculated on Formula 1.  
Securities valued at middle market prices

Base  
Lending  
Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 up to £50,000 1½%  
£50,000 and over 1½%

## Business Editor

The pressure  
stays on

For those who have been advocating a lower exchange rate, sterling below \$1.75 and heading fast for DM4.20 may seem like a reasonable start. But even if they were happy with a small devaluation, I rather doubt that the authorities are inclined to see silver linings on the present foreign exchange clouds.

Indeed, the far more pressing thought must be how to arrest a much more serious run on the pound should it show signs of developing in the days and weeks ahead. Money market rates have been relatively slow to respond to a generous supply of liquidity from the Bank though period rates were notably firmer yesterday and bill dealing rates clearly reflected nervousness on the part of the houses given that the forecast shortage was more than £50m. Presumably, the Bank will want to hold off taking interest rate action as long as possible. But if it chooses to play it that way, then action when it does come will almost certainly have to be of the crisis rather than the tinkering variety.

Ironically, yesterday's preliminary estimate of a March money supply (sterling M3) rise of only ½ per cent was better than generally expected.

Although domestic money supply developments are hardly likely to be a major factor in foreign exchange market thinking at the moment, however, there are in any case not necessarily as good as they look.

Without the benefit of the collection of a further £1,000m of back tax, sterling M3 might well have grown by closer to 1 per cent.

Bank lending to the private sector is once again the villain of the piece, probably rising by at least £2,000m. The London Clearers estimate the underlying increase in the lending at £1,600m. But that will represent some movement by borrowers out of overdrafts; and the Bank's own massive purchases of commercial bills may well in discount house balance sheets and non-bank holdings of bills.

Hammerson  
Tidying up

The wish to tidy up the portfolio is the excuse given by Hammerson Property and Investment Trust chairman, Mr. Sydney Mason for asking shareholders to dig into their pockets for £70.5m. The bulk (£55.9m) of cash from the 3 for 10 rights issue is being used to buy out minority interests in a number of the group's properties, including the Brent Cross shopping centre. The remainder is earmarked for extending Hammerson's Bow Valley Square development in Calgary, Canada.

For the year to December the group's gross rental income was £50.8m, up a quarter, and the Mitre House and Brent Cross deals should be worth an additional £3m in revenue. Pre-tax profits last year were up by almost a half at just over £15m.

The market shuddered slightly on yesterday's rights news, and with the ordinary and "A" closing at 690p and 585p respectively, the group is capitalised at £282m.

Estimated net asset value per share pre-issue is put at about \$800. Following the issue, this is likely to be diluted to about 725p, though some brokers are forecasting a net asset value of 760p from the resulting marriage values.

Mr. Mason is at long last complying with the new accounting standard for property investment companies and is undertaking an internal revaluation of the group portfolio this year with a promise that an independent valuation will be conducted within the next five years. This may finally end the estimates of the company's true worth which have been floating around the market for years.

Bowater  
Asset backing

Bowater has bettered market forecasts of £100m pre-tax profits for 1981, turning in £106.7m. The group's share price also bucked the market's downward trend, rising up to 239p despite the failure to increase the year's dividend from 16.42p gross. But behind the apparent gloss, the figures are not wildly encouraging and seem to point towards barely improved profitability in the present year. A prime factor in the profits increase — up from £85m last time — is the favourable sterling/dollar exchange rate.

North American paper and pulp continues to contribute the major part of the group's profits and its asset backing for the share. Bowater expects it to go on doing so for the foreseeable future, but two major problems are looming. The slow-down of the United States economy and renegotiation of Canadian labour contracts in the present year — traditionally a tough proposition — have acted as antidotes to enthusiasm about Bowater's 1982 prospects.

Newsprint operations — which account for between 35 and 40 per cent of group trading profits — are said to be holding up well, with the main problem one of overcapacity rather than poor demand. Newsprint stocks are however understood to be around double their normal level. The pulp operations are near the bottom of the cycle, and the hope is the demand should improve by the end of the year, depending on the strength of an economic recovery.

As for the United Kingdom operations, 1982 may be slightly less encouraging. Last year the profitability of British and European sector fell by 66m, but 1981's rationalization exercise should reduce costs.

About £7m went on cutting back the size of the workforce, and Heavy Losses were also disposed of. But trading is still bumping along the bottom with no sign of sustained recovery.

A yield of 6.9 per cent is hardly exciting, but speculative takeover supporters' funds of £819m make Bowater a large lump to swallow — but then the current market value of the group is a rather more modest £375m.

**M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited**  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	Company	Price Chg	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/E Ratio
130	Air Brit Ind CULS	128	-2	10.0	7.8	-
75	Airsprung Group	73	-1	4.7	6.4	11.6
51	Armitage & Rhodes	44	-1	4.3	9.8	3.7
205	Bardon Hill	199	-2	9.7	4.9	9.7
107	CCL 11% Conv Pref	106	-1	15.7	14.8	-
104	Deborah Services	61	-1	6.0	9.8	3.0
131	Frank Horsell	125	-	6.4	5.1	11.3
83	Frederick Parker	76	-	6.4	8.4	3.9
78	George Blair	56	-1	7.3	7.6	6.9
102	Ind Prof Castings	108	-1	15.7	14.5	-
109	Isis Conv Pref	96	-1	7.0	7.3	3.0
113	Jackson Group	115	-	8.7	7.6	8.4
130	James Burroughs	212	-2	31.3	12.9	3.4
64	Serious "A"	63	-1	5.3	8.4	9.7
222	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1
15	Twintock Ord	137	-	-	-	-
89	Twintock 15% ULS	80	-	15.0	18.8	-
44	Unitco Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5
103	Walter Alexander	79	-1	6.4	8.1	5.2
263	W. S. Yeates	229	-	14.5	6.3	6.0

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

You don't have  
to be a civil servant  
to have an  
index-linked pension.

Call your broker or Target Life  
on 01-851 8244  
**Target Life**

## Verdict expected

### The late Sir Charles Clore

## Turnover up

its European property division faced similar problems of lack of demand, but development continued on its big industrial scheme at Carros, Nice, and a number of commercial schemes around Paris, all of which were likely to be eventually sold on.

1990

Where they find the first one

## Dividend passed

A revolution of the group's property threw up a £1.7m surplus, with net assets valued at £4.6m, or 44p per share. Reed shares slipped 1p to 27p where they yield 0.5 per cent.

## Bright outlook



**Professor Smith**

**COMPANIES**

replace funds used to purchase on the open market, Singer debars its Singer Credit debts due in 1981 and 1982 respectively. The sale would enable it to concentrate on other businesses more consistent with its future plans. Singer does not expect transactions to have

Reddish Companies, which first announced on December 1981, has been despatched. Certain shareholders, including all the executive directors, Reddish, have elected to take the consideration due to them in BCI ordinary shares.

New York, April 6. — S

Eastman Kodak	73 1/2	73 1/2	DuPont	100
Elgin Corp.	25 1/2	25 1/2	Pacific	100
El Paso Nat Gas	34 1/2	34 1/2	Pan Am	100
Equitable Life	9 1/2	9 1/2	Pennsy	100
Essex	47 1/2	47 1/2	Pennst	100
Evans P. D.	12 1/2	12 1/2	Pepsico	100
Exxon Corp.	25 1/2	25 1/2	Pfizer	100
Fed Dept Stores	13 1/2	13 1/2	Pfizer E	100
FirstNat	10 1/2	10 1/2	Philip M	100

\* Ex div. or Ashed. c Ex distribution. s h  
 † Traded. y Unquoted.

Almas	34	35	Imperial Oil	21	2
G. & S. 22c	21 1/2	21 1/2	Int. Pipe	25	1
	3 1/2	3 1/2	Mass.-Ferguson	12 1/2	2
J. C.	34 1/2	34	Royal Trust	12 1/2	1
	38 1/2	37	Seagram	62 1/2	6
	37 1/2	37 1/2	Steel Co.	21 1/2	2
	53 1/2	52 1/2	Thomson N. A.	22	2
Dodge	24	24 1/2	Walker Steam	15 1/2	1
Levy	48	48 1/2	WCT	13 1/2	1

Old. & Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split.

<p>1. <i>Chlorophyll a</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>2. <i>Chlorophyll b</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>3. <i>Chlorophyll a + b</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>4. <i>Carotenoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>5. <i>Protein</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>6. <i>Starch</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>7. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>8. <i>Hemicellulose</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>9. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>10. <i>Phenolics</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>11. <i>Flavonoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>12. <i>Anthracenes</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>13. <i>Terpenoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>14. <i>Alkaloids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>15. <i>Saponins</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>16. <i>Glycosides</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>17. <i>Enzymes</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>18. <i>Antioxidants</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>19. <i>Antibiotics</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>20. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>21. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>22. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>23. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>24. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>25. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>26. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>27. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>28. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>29. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>30. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>31. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>32. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>33. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>34. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>35. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>36. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>37. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>38. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>39. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>40. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>41. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>42. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>43. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>44. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>45. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>46. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>47. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>48. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>49. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>50. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>51. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>52. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>53. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>54. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>55. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>56. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>57. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>58. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>59. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>60. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>61. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>62. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>63. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>64. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>65. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>66. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>67. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>68. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>69. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>70. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>71. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>72. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>73. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>74. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>75. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>76. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>77. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>78. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>79. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>80. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>81. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>82. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>83. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>84. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>85. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>86. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>87. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>88. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>89. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>90. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>91. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>92. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>93. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>94. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>95. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>96. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>97. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>98. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>99. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>100. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p>	<p>1. <i>Chlorophyll a</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>2. <i>Chlorophyll b</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>3. <i>Chlorophyll a + b</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>4. <i>Carotenoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>5. <i>Protein</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>6. <i>Starch</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>7. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>8. <i>Hemicellulose</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>9. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>10. <i>Phenolics</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>11. <i>Flavonoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>12. <i>Anthracenes</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>13. <i>Terpenoids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>14. <i>Alkaloids</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>15. <i>Saponins</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>16. <i>Glycosides</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>17. <i>Enzymes</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>18. <i>Antioxidants</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>19. <i>Antibiotics</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>20. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>21. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>22. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>23. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>24. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>25. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>26. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>27. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>28. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>29. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>30. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>31. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>32. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>33. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>34. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>35. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>36. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>37. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>38. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>39. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>40. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>41. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>42. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>43. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>44. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>45. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>46. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>47. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>48. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>49. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>50. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>51. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>52. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>53. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>54. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>55. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>56. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>57. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>58. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>59. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>60. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>61. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>62. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>63. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>64. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>65. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>66. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>67. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>68. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>69. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>70. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>71. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>72. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>73. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>74. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>75. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>76. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>77. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>78. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>79. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>80. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>81. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>82. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>83. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>84. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>85. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>86. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>87. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>88. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>89. <i>Antifungal</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>90. <i>Antiviral</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>91. <i>Antiparasitic</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>92. <i>Anticancer</i> (mg/g)</p> <p>93. <i>Antifungal&lt;/</i></p>
---	--

## Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

**This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday**

[illegible]

[illegible]











**Edited by Peter Dear**

ITV/LONDON

## Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read.  
9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee  
Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve  
Wright. 5.00 Fester Power. 7.00  
Growing Up in Northern Ireland. 8.00  
David Jansen. 10.00 John Peel in  
Liverpool. ♪ 12.00 Close.

## World Service

BBC World Service can be received in  
Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz  
45-50 at the following times GMT: 6.00 am  
Newsweek. 6.30 France Parishes of the Peel.  
7.00 World News. 7.05 Twenty-Four Hours  
from Sunbury. 7.30 Letter from London.  
7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion.  
8.00 World News. 8.15 News. 8.15  
Growing Up in Britain of Britain 1962. 9.00 World

[illegible]

**TSW**

3.48 Thames except: Starts 9.25 Sun opening. 9.30 Sally and Jake. 9.40 Essence Street. 10.40 Film: Orders are Orders (Sidney James, Brian Reece. Comedy on a film not disrupts the weekend peace at an Army barracks. 1.55-12.00 Captain Nemo. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15 U.S. Haneysburg. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today. 7.00 The Yale News. 5.40-7.00 Sportsweek. 12.40 Sun Dancing. 12.45 Closesown.

**YORKSHIRE**

3.48 Thames except. 9.30 Sally and Jake. 9.40 Essence Street. 10.40 News accelerators. 11.05 Animated Classic: Dick. 11.55-12.00 Captain

**CENTRAL**

Thames except: Starts 9.20 3-2-1  
entire. 9.50 Venture, 10.15 Falcon  
and, 10.40 Electric Theatre Show.  
1.10-12.00 Ben Hur, Little  
Narnus. 1.20 pm 1.30 News. 2.45-  
4.45 Last of Summer. 5.15-5.45  
Radio, 6.00 Crossroads, 6.55-7.00  
cars. 12.40 am Closedown.

**ULSTER**

Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10  
Lunch Bunch, 1.20-1.30 Luncheon.  
1.45-3.45 Young Rimsay, 5.15 Radio,  
6.30-6.45 Good Evening Ulster, 6.00-  
6.40 Evening Ulster, 6.30-6.35 Hope

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO  
BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

## Queen's Bench Division

## Political use of courts deplored

meddy was in the hands of the pocracy. It was only when legality could be established at judicial review could be the propriety of coming to the court when political capital is sought to be made could not be worse when public servants are or felt constrained to file affidavits which demonstrated a Lordship accepted that it is proper for the GLC to assess the consequences of future financial requirements for its financial requirements by the GLC by way of the Special Provision by law. The GLC did full attention to professional legal advice. After reading the GLC's affidavit, we have realised that there was no point of law in the application to the special contingency balance.

As a matter of discretion, his Lordship would have declined to interfere with the decision of the GLC of the funds necessary to provide for the legitimate needs of the GLC. The GLC would have outrageous: the more so regarding regard to the proportion of the disputed items to the total at any surplus could have been

the precept in succeeding years, grant declaratory relief about quashing the precept would have been wholly without merit save perhaps in giving some indication of the phrase and he could not add judicial authority that end, nor would it be a legitimate exercise of judicial review.

**Solicitors:** Mr Andrew Colvin; J. R. Fitzpatrick.

## Immigration and dependency

**Signa v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Justice McNeill, in the Queen's Bench Division on April 19, 1984.**

The Immigration Appeal Tribunal allowing an entry clearance officer's appeal that an immigrant widow was not entitled to entry clearance certificates.

**THE LORDSHIP** said that the appellant, in deciding whether the widow was "mainly dependent" on a son settled in the United Kingdom under paragraph 45 of the Statement of Immigration Policies for Control On Entry: Commonwealth Citizens (HC 79), failed to recognize that her dependency, consisting of £15 a month, and free accommodation, was a necessary part of subsistence which her other resources were insufficient to cover.

### Regina v Garner and Others

Burglars who went into peoples' houses and set about the occupants could expect very severe sentences indeed and whatever talk there had been in recent weeks about leniency, none would be extended towards that type of burglary, Lord Justice Lawton (sitting with Mr Justice Thompson and Mr Justice

pp) said in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on April 1. "On these days of equality of the sexes the view must not go so far as to say that women taking part in such offences were entitled to a substantial discount in sentence on account of their sex; and that those persons who went to houses and gave information about them to burglars must expect to be imprisoned."

**U.K. v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Patel**  
Justice McNeill, in the Queen's Bench Division on April 10, 1986, granted a writ of certiorari to quash the Immigration Appeal Tribunal's decision allowing an entry clearance officer's appeal that an immigrant widow was not entitled to an entry clearance certificate.

Justice LORDSHIP said that the Tribunal, in deciding whether the applicant was a "dependant" on a son settled in the United Kingdom under paragraph 45 of the Statement of Immigration Requirements for Countries and Entry Clearance Officers (1984), failed to recognize that her dependency, consisting of £15 a month and free accommodation, was not a source of subsistence which her other resources were insufficient to cover.

[illegible]